# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### *THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.*

FEATURES OF YESTERDAY'S DEBATE—MR. PHELPS AND THE GRANGERS—GEN. BUTLER ON THE NEWSPAPERS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House occupied another day in the discussion of the Franking bill. The previous question having now been ordered, the vote will be taken to-morrow after one hour's debate. There were several interesting features in to-day's debate. Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, who, by his own declaration, represented the granger interest in the West, seemed in his speech to exhibit something of the traditional antagonism between capital and labor. Referring to the speech of Mr. Phelps yesterday, he described him as a gentleman of great wealth, who, like the young man of Scripture, went sorrowing away because he had great possessions. Mr. Cobb thought that a like fate would be visited upon Mr. Phelps, since he had defied the granger element. Mr. Cobb then read some extracts from the Congressional Directory, showing that in the course of Mr. Phelps' experience he had been a stockholder and Director in banks and railroads. Eastern capitalists might threaten in Washington, but they would sometime need to flee from the grangers' wrath. The grangers, Mr. Cobb insisted, demanded the restoration of the franking privilege as a matter of justice, and if they could not get justice within the Republican Party, they would go outside, and pull the party temple down about them. Mr. Phelps pleaded guilty to the indictment that he was a man of wealth, and with great powers of sarcasm and some feeling answered the gratuitous attack which had been made upon him. He had not only been a man of wealth, but he had devoted his capital to the development of the country without receiving much return, especially from Western railroads, and he thought that in this particular, notwithstanding the crime of wealth, he, perhaps, had done his country as much service as the professional granger, who as his autobiography in the Congressional directory showed, has been a zealous and professional office-holder throughout his life. Gen. Butler, imitating his tactics at the time of the passage of the original Salary bill, attempted to lead the House in the closing hours of the debate to pass this bill. In his speech he introduced his usual tirade upon the newspapers of the country, and set himself up as an apostle of press reform. He showed that the bulk of the mail matter is made up of newspaper matter, and cited as an illustration a table prepared for him by the Postmaster of New-York, which shows that of the fifty-eight and a half tons of mail matter dispatched from that office daily but eight and a half tons is composed of sealed packages and letter matter, while forty-seven and a half tons are newspapers and miscellaneous printed matter. The revenue from letter matter is some eight and a half millions annually, while that from newspapers is a little more than one million. The vote to-morrow is expected to be close, and the general belief is that the bill as it came from the committee will be passed.

#### THE FINANCIAL DEBATE.

The debate in the Senate to-day upon the financial question was the occasion of a sharp personal discussion between Messrs. Schurz and Morton. Mr. Schurz accused the Indiana Senator of making atrocious and willful misstatements, and the latter referred to the arguments of Mr. Schurz as disingenuous. Both Senators were called to order by the presiding officer. The encounter was followed by explanations almost Pickwickian, and good feeling was apparently restored. The speech of Mr. Schurz yesterday was directed toward Mr. Morton in such a noticeable manner as to demand a reply. The financial discussion made no progress to-day. Nearly every Senator seems to have a desire to make a speech on each new phase the question assumes, and the prophecy made early in the session, that the question would be talked to death, may turn out to be fulfilled.

#### MILITARY LAND WARRANTS LOCATED IN STATES.

The bill introduced by Mr. Wright to-day to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify the amount of land located with military warrants in certain States, should it pass will take a large sum of money from the Treasury. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay five per cent. on the amount of land located under military scrip and land warrants in those States whose enabling acts of admission into the Union contain a stipulation for the payment of five per cent. on the sales of public land therein.

#### THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. Cameron made another effort to-day in the Senate to have the House Centennial bill acted upon, but he again met with opposition, Mr. Sargent declaring that he considered that an appropriation bill, and would oppose its consideration before other appropriation bills of a more important character. The message of the President on the subject will, however, have some effect to hasten the consideration of the bill.

#### JUSTICE TO FOREIGNERS IN TURKEY.

The House passed a bill to-day, of much importance, providing the President may be authorized to accept the proposition made by the Ottoman Empire for the establishment of judicial tribunals in that country and Egypt, before which the rights of foreign citizens may be adjudicated. The passage of the bill is the recognition of the rapid advance of the Turkish Empire in civilization. Some time since the Turkish Government proposed to foreign powers that if they would suspend the judicial functions in their diplomatic and consular officers, a court should be organized of seven judges, of which two should be Turks and the remaining five Franks, or non-Turks. These five judges to hold life positions and to be nominated by Governments requested by Turkey to make them. The British Government has already accepted this proposition, and has named one Judge. It is expected that, should the bill pass the Senate, our Government will be called upon to nominate a Judge. It is also provided that the juries shall be mixed. The bill provides for the suspension of all judicial functions in diplomatic and consular officers in the pleasure of the President pending this experiment.

#### INDIAN VOUCHERS.

The House Committee on Appropriations will probably insert a clause in the Indian Appropriation bill requiring some one of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners to be present at Washington when the vouchers of Indian contracts are approved. This change has been made necessary in the present custom, for the reason that some valuable vouchers have been lost by transmission through the mails to different members of the Peace Commission at the watering places and elsewhere, and it is thought necessary for the protection of these vouchers that the formal business be transacted in the Indian Office at Washington. This does not in any way interfere with the general supervision of the contracts now maintained by the board. The Secretary of the Interior this morning suggested to the Committee on Appropriations the advisability of such a change.

#### THE ALCOHOL COMMISSION.

The Senate will, without doubt, pass the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic, as reported by the Finance Committee, though the bill will meet with considerable opposition and probably lead to quite a long debate. Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, made the first attack upon it a few days since, and was followed to-day by Mr. Schurz, who believed that any interference by Congress with the subject would be an infringement upon the powers and duties of a State. The popular feeling against King alcohol now so prevalent will secure the passage of the bill.

#### THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

It is understood to-night that Mr. Boutwell has been instructed by the Committee on Commerce to report favorably to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Simmons to be Collector at Boston. Both parties have been confident during the day, but this action of the Committee has given Simmons a decided advantage. The New-England delegation have agreed to recommend a Mr. Stowell, of Bath. Me., instead of Mr. Manly, of Maine, to succeed Mr. Simmons as Supervisor of Internal Revenue. This change has been made for the reason that Stowell is less objectionable to some members of the delegation than Manly. This substitution does not indicate any change in the situation with regard to Simmons.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

#### THE THREATENED INDIAN TROUBLES.

The following dispatch has been forwarded to the War Department:

FORT FETTERMAN, Feb. 24, 1874.

*Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Platte, Omaha:*

Lieut. Allen, who has just come in with beef, reports that Sunday night the herd stampeded, and on Monday, while gathering them up, a man of his party saw thirty or forty Indians about seven miles above the upper crossing of the Horseshoe. He did not dare to leave the herd to follow and attack them.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS,
Major Fourth Infantry.

#### THE DEMOLISHED SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

A committee of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church appeared before the Senate Committee on Claims to-day, asking a compensation for the churches destroyed by Union troops during the war at Arlington, Dumfries, Falls Church Village, and Fairfax Court-house. They claim compensation on the ground that the portions of their congregations who remained at home at these places, which were within the Union lines during the war, were constantly loyal to the Government of the United States.

#### BILLS SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the act for the relief of Col. Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General; also, the act to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of the Buffalo River against the sand-bar formed by the gale of December.

#### NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Benj. Simpson. to be Surveyor General for Oregon. To be Postmasters—John R. Adams, at Saco, Me.; John Henry Eames, at Medford, Mass.; Jas. L. Crane, at Springfield, Ill.; S. C. Munhall, at Watseka, Ill.

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

John T. Boyle, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

*Collectors of Customs*—Israel O. S. Adams, for the District of Great Egg Harbor, N. J.; Jarvis H. Bartlett, Little Egg Harbor, N. J.; Timothy E. Ellsworth, Niagara, N. Y.; William H. Sargent, Costine, Me.; Thomas Loring, Plymouth, Mass.

*Postmasters*—John W. Cummings, Ware, Mass.; George F. Weston, Plymouth, Mass.; S. P. Baldridge, Jackson, Ohio; Harvey Carpenter, Hamilton, Nev.

#### TRIAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN TURKEY AND EGYPT.

One of the bills passed by the House to-day, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, provides that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman Government, or that of Egypt, has organized tribunals on a basis likely to secure to the citizens of the United States in their dominions the same impartial justice which they now enjoy there under the judicial functions exercised by the Minister, Consuls, and other funtionaries of the United States, pursuant to an act of Congress approved June 22,1860, entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaties between the United States, China, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consular or other functionaries of the United States in those countries, and for other purposes." He is authorized to suspend the operations of said acts as to the dominions in which such tribunals may be organized, so far as the jurisdiction of said tribunals may embrace matters now cognisable by the Minister, Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in said dominions, and to notify the Government of the Sublime Porte or that of Egypt, or either of them, that the United States during such suspension will, as aforesaid, accept for their citizens the jurisdiction of the tribunals aforesaid over the citizens of the United States which has heretofore been exercised by the Minister, Consuls, and other functionaries of the United States. The President is authorized, for the benefit of American citizens residing in the Turkish dominions, to accept the recent law of the Ottoman Porte ceding the right of foreigners possessing immovable property in said Dominions.

#### SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT SUITS.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner is to-day advised, by District Attorney Wilson, of the Eighth District of Illinois, of the successful result of the suits brought by the Government to recover moneys lost on account of the stealing of distillers' bonds from the office of the Collector in Springfield in 1872. The Government brought suit at that time, but the case was dismissed because of insufficient evidence as to the identity of the sureties. Recently the court granted the absconding Collector Harper permission to return from Canada for the purpose of testifying in the case, and the results have been judgment in favor of the Government in all the suits excepting one, and on that a new trial has been granted. The amount thus far recovered is $194,000.

#### RETURN OF THE PORTSMOUTH.

The Navy Department is advised of the arrival at the Sandwich Islands, from surveying duty, of the Portsmouth. She will very probably go to San Francisco, to be attached to the North Pacific fleet, under Admiral Pennock. The details of the soundings made by the Tuscarora, Lieut. Commander Belknap, have been received at the department and are pronounced very satisfactory.

#### THE GAINES-CUSHING SUIT.

To-day in the Equity Court, Judge Wylie, in the case of Mrs. Gaines against Hon. Caleb Cushing, was heard, and the argument for the defendant was concluded by Mr. H. W. Garnett and Hon. T. J. Durant. The court decided to continue the injunction to restrain the defendant from receiving certain land patents and certificates from the Land Office until an account can be stated between the parties, remarking that he made this order not on the allegations of the complainant's bill alone, but because the defendant in his answer admitted she had an interest in the property.

#### TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,319,286; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,860,000; coin, $88,103,772; including coin certificates, $43,802,600; outstanding legal-tenders, $381,339,327.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Secretary of War asks an appropriation of $30,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi for the next fiscal year, and for the improvement of the banks of the Rio Grande, at Fort Brown, $10,000.

## THE CENTENNIAL.

### *MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.*

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT TO CONGRESS—HOW EXHIBITIONS IN OTHER NATIONS WERE SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the Centennial Commissioners, and to add a word in the way of recommendation.

There have now been international expositions held by three of the great powers of Europe. It seems fitting that the one hundredth anniversary of our independence should be marked by an event that will display to the world the growth and progress of a nation devoted to freedom and to the pursuit of fame, fortune, and honors by the lowest citizen as well as the highest. A failure in this enterprise would be deplorable. Success can be assured by arousing public opinion to the importance of the occasion. To secure this end, in my judgment, Congressional legislation is necessary to make the exposition both national and international. The benefits to be derived from a successful international exposition are manifold. It will necessarily be accompanied by expenses beyond the receipts from the exposition itself, but they will be compensated for many fold by the commingling of people from all sections of our own country, by bringing together the people of different nationalties, by bringing into juxtaposition for ready examination our own and foreign skill and progress in manufactures, agriculture, art, science, and civilization. The selection of the site for the exposition seems to me appropriate, from the fact that 100 years before the date fixed for the exposition the Declaration of Independence, which launched us into the galaxy of nations as an independent people, emanated from the same spot. We have much in our varied climate, soil, mineral products, and skill of which advantage can be taken by other nationalities to their profit. In return, they will bring to our shores works of their skill, and familiarize our people with them, to the mutual advantage of all parties. Let us have a complete success of our Centennial Exposition, or suppress it in its infancy, acknowledging our inability to give it the international character to which our self-esteem aspires.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 25, 1874.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

The report of the Centennial Commission, which the President transmitted with his message, contains the following, among other information and suggestions. Referring to the extent to which the international character of the exhibition has been accepted by the Governments and peoples of other countries:

This national undertaking has now reached that phase at which, in an international sense, it is to be decided whether the United States as a republican nation will fill that responsibility. They have already, so far as relates to foreign Governments, assumed it, and the commission, acting as the agent of the States, does not know how to retrace the steps which have been taken without discredit and injury to the national reputation. They have already pledged themselves to compete with other Governments in promoting through international exhibitions the cause of human advancement in the arts and industries that are the foundation of the wealth and prosperity of all nations.

In the case of the Paris Exposition of 1867, the National Government of France and the City of Paris provided about three-fifths of the capital for the purposes of the exhibition, and the balance was made up by private subscriptions. The financial basis of the Austrian International Exhibition of 1873 was as follows: First, the sum of $1,500,000 was subscribed, chiefly by the trades-unions of Vienna; second, the Imperial Government appropriated $4,500,000, and added to this a loan without interest of $1,500,000, making $6,000,000 derived from the Government for the purpose of the exhibition. From the facts thus presented it appears that European Governments exhibit their practical sympathy in the cause of labor and science by a recognition of their just claims upon the public Treasury for a sufficient amount of pecuniary aid to insure the success of these temporary expositions. It is respectfully submitted that the Government of the United States, if true to its principles and its traditional devotion to the interests and elevation of labor and the promotion of universal progress, will certainly not refuse to follow those precedents established by European Governments. Past international exhibitions have been to some extent experimental, but the common judgment of civilized nations proclaims their success in advancing every branch of industry, science, and national development, in diffusing throughout the world the most advanced ideas, knowledge of the latest improvements in manufactures and mechanical inventions, in methods and processes, as well as in products, and also in promoting social and commercial intercourse between the people of the various countries. European Governments, perceiving the benefits specially accruing to the nations in which such exhibitions are held, have emulated each other in their efforts to secure the privilege of holding them. The reports received through several channels concerning the action of foreign Governments in regard to the President's recommendation to them of the exhibition are such as to encourage the belief that, if the President had been authorized to give a more direct and explicit invitation, the acceptances would have been more general and prompt. The Secretary of State has informed the commission that the Governments of the following countries have officially communicated their decision to participate in the exhibition, viz.: The German Empire, the Netherlands, Belgium, Mexico, Ecuador, and Hayti. The Secretary of State has made known the gratifying fact that Prince Bismarck, the Chancellor of that Empire, in communicating printed copies of the communications of his Government on the subject to the German Parliament, recommended a participation in the exhibition and a provision for the appointment of a commission for each State of the Empire, as well as a Plenipotentiary to reside at Philadelphia until the close of the exhibition. The Republic of Ecuador has not only accepted, but has already appointed a Commissioner Resident, who has presented his credentials, at Philadelphia.

A dispatch from Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, through the Department of State, gives his reasons for the belief that the Kingdom of Italy will add to the attractions of the exhibition by a display of specimens of the treasures of art and manufactures for which that kingdom is so justly celebrated. From dispatches received from the Minister of the United States at Vienna, the confident belief is entertained that the Austro-Hungarian Empire will be conspicuously represented in our exhibition by the extent, variety, and excellence of her products.

It should be remembered the proposed exhibition is, by the act of Congress authorizing it, invested with the character of a national celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, and by the same authority has been so proclaimed and commended to foreign nations by the President of the United States, and that the maximum amount of capital to be raised was fixed at $10,000,000. It should be considered, too, the cost of labor and of material is greater in the United States than in Europe. It is submitted, therefore, that the amount to be appropriated by Congress should be proportioned with reference to these facts, and with deference also to the degree of aid which experience has shown to be requisite from the Governments under whose auspices the latest and most extensive of such exhibitions have been held. It is the desire of the commission that whatever appropriation is made should be guarded by such wise provisions, and administered under such governmental control as will insure its judicious expenditure for the purposes intended.

The recent almost unprecedented depression in manufactures, trade, and finance, has interfered with the progress of subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance and with the payment of the installments due on those already made. This state of affairs affords another imperative reason for such action by Congress as will provide sufficient and timely appropriations to guarantee the success of the national undertaking. Pennsylvania stands pledged by an act of her Legislature for one million dollars, and the City of Philadelphia for a half million, to be expended upon a building to be used by the commission as a gallery of fine art, which building will be a very imposing and beautiful addition to the group, and will remain as a perpetual memorial of the occasion. A copy of the plans of this building is annexed hereto.

The people of Pennsylvania, in addition to these State and municipal appropriations, have subscribed to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance about $1,500,000, which will go into the general fund for the expenses of the work of the commission as it progresses. This provision for about three times the quota apportioned to the State may be regarded as fully counterbalancing any secular advantage to the State growing out of the location of the exhibition, and is as much as could be justly claimed from her. In view of the national character of the celebration of which the exhibition is the chief demonstrative element, notwithstanding that opportunities have been given in all the States and Territories by general advertisement, the agency of national banks, and in other ways, the amount of actual subscriptions to date from such States and Territories indicates that from this source the means could not be secured in time for use in prosecuting the work, if at all. The commission has information that preparations are in progress throughout the country to make the most creditable exhibits of the products and industries of the nation, and that this feature of the exhibition is assured beyond any doubt. But as the enterprise is regarded as a national one there is an unwillingness to contribute money for the preparation and installation of the exhibition, which it is regarded as specially incumbent on the National Government to provide for. While many of the States of the Union are not in a financial condition to contribute money for this purpose, the citizens thereof express the warmest sympathy in the success of the enterprise, and will give it their cordial support, so far as it is in their power. Steps have been taken to secure a proper representation of the products of every State and Territory.

To secure the complete and satisfactory success of the exhibition in every department, it is absolutely necessary that such appropriations be promptly made by the National Government as will enable this commission to work with those advantages of Government support that have been enjoyed by the managers of recent international exhibitions in Europe.

### *DARING ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.*

A PRISON TAKEN POSSESSION OF—ESCAPE OF A MURDERER AND A GANG OF BURGLARS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 25.—The four bank burglars who were imprisoned and whipped for robbing the Delaware Bank, escaped from the county jail at Newcastle last night, aided by a party of confederates. The whole exploit was conducted with boldness and entire secrecy, nothing being known or suspected by the Sheriff or his subordinates, except the one Warden who was on guard during the night until daylight this morning. It is surmised that the confederates came down from Philadelphia to Newcastle in a steam-tug about midnight, and having landed, procured a ladder, and raised it against the outside walls of the jail. Whether they released two of the burglars directly by this means or not, is not certain, but they then by their noise attracted the attention of Warden Ridings, who was alone on watch. He opened a side door to see what caused the noise, when the gang rushed in upon him, and with violent threats compelled his silence. The burglar Hurlburt, who is a powerful man, carried him into a coal cellar, where they bucked and gagged him in a painful position. They then, it is presumed, released the other two burglars, and also a man named Frazier, who was imprisoned for life about ten years ago for killing his brother-in-law. All these five were found missing this morning, the cell doors and jail door open, and the prison keys scattered about. The captive Warden, after some search, was discovered in the cellar nearly dead, and was with difficulty restored so that he could relate his severe experiences. He says the men were masked, and that when they burst in upon him one rushed forward exclaiming with a curse, 'Knife him!" But Lawler interfered, declaring that the Warden had treated him well, and that there was no need of murder. It is most probable the scheme of escape was matured very carefully, and it is surmised that certain women from Philadelphia, who have been about Newcastle, helped to establish communications between the confederates and the prisoners. Frazier, it seems, had recently packed up all his effects of any value, and sent them away, so that very little was found in his cell; but in the cells of the burglars were found two small, powerfully constructed jacks, such as are used by burglars to force open doors and windows. The Sheriff of Newcastle County offers a reward of $1,000 for the recapture of the escaped men.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

NEWCASTLE, Del., Feb. 25.—About 1 o'clock this morning, Israel Ridings, the Night Warden at the jail in this place, hearing a slight noise in the yard opened the door, when he was immediately seized by a gang of a dozen men, who gagged and handcuffed him, tied his feet, and threw him into a coal-hole. One of the gang threatened the Warden's life with a drawn knife, but another man, known as Big Frank, interfered. The men got over the wall by two short ladders, tied together, which they brought with them. They carried away a prisoner named E. Frazier, who was under a life sentence for the murder of Allison. It is supposed the party reached here in a tug-boat which was seen off Newcastle last night, and has disappeared this morning. When Deputy Sheriff Giffin was awakened he found the cell-doors and jail-door open and the convicts gone. Mr. Ridings, after some search, was found in the cellar in a perfectly helpless condition. Being relieved from his bonds and gag he could neither speak nor stand, his jaws refused to close, and in fact he was in a condition which, had it been prolonged much longer, would have resulted in death. Frazier, who is an intelligent man and is well connected, it is conjectured, planned the escape, but it is not certain. During the past few weeks a number of strange women have appeared in Newcastle, and one in particular is supposed to have been the prime mover in communicating between the burglars and Frazier and their allies outside. This woman has been seen in Newcastle on a number of occasions, inquiring for families whom she did not go to see, but betook herself to the house of some colored people, who, it is supposed, were bribed to carry word to the jail.

Frazier took exercise in the corridor an hour each day, and probably passed letters between the two cells in which the burglars were confined. The burglars had behaved well since their imprisonment. They had not lived upon prison fare, but upon food furnished by the Sheriff, and for which the prisoners themselves paid. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the capture of the escaped desperadoes. It is supposed that their confederates came here on a steam-tug late last evening, and entered the town about midnight. Two such boats are known to have arrived, and one left about 3 o'clock. The party found near the jail two ladders belonging to a workman who had them in use yesterday. These they fastened together, making one of sufficient length to scale the walls of the prison-yard.

In addition to Frazier, the Delaware bank burglars Lawler, Hurlburt, Carter, and Hope, each under sentence of ten years' imprisonment, were rescued by the gang. The rescuers opened the prisoners' cells by means of jack-screws forcing open the windows. There were twelve or fifteen men engaged in the rescue, who are supposed to have come from Philadelphia. Big Frank is one of a party whipped some time ago, and for whose rescue, before the whipping, a plot was formed but did not succeed, being foiled by the citizens who were on guard.

## ALBANY.

### *THE EQUALIZATION OF THE STATE TAX.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The greater part of the Senate session this morning was occupied in the consideration of the bill amending the act to equalize the State tax. Considerable debate arose regarding the tenth section, in which a blank was left for the insertion of the amount of salary to be hereafter received by State Assessors. Senator Woodin moved to insert $3,500 per annum. This was opposed by Senators Lord and Johnson, and, after a somewhat heated discussion, the amount was fixed at $2,500 salary and an allowance of $500 for traveling expenses, and without further change the bill was passed to a third reading. The following are its provisions in full:

SECTION 1. The seventh section of chapter 312 of the laws of 1859 is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz.:

The State Assessors shall, annually, visit every county in this State, officially, and may examine the records of transfer of real estate and take memorandum of the considerations paid on actual sale; may examine Supervisors, Assessors, and other persons, as they deem proper, in relation to the actual value of real estate and the mode and manner of assessing real and personal property; and said State Assessors shall prepare annually a digest of such facts as they deem most important to enable the State Board of Equalization to equalize all taxes in all the counties of the State, and to enable said State Assessors in all respects to discharge their duties properly; and said State Assessors are hereby empowered to review the equalizations made by the Board of Supervisors of any county, if, in their opinion, the towns, wards, or cities therein, or any of them, manifestly do not bear a just relation or ratio of value toward each other, and they may correct and equalize the same by increasing or reducing the assessed valuation of the real estate of any town, ward, or city, but they shall not reduce the aggregate valuation of any county below the valuation thereof as equalized by said Board of Supervisors. Before such correction shall be made, said State Assessors shall notify the Supervisor of said town, ward, or city in which such alteration is contemplated, by personal service of notice or by service by mail directed to such Supervisor at his usual Post Office address, specifying that an alteration is contemplated, and also specifying when and where said State assessors will meet to hear and determine upon the matter, and which notice shall be so served not less than ten days nor more than twenty days before the time appointed for such hearing; and said Supervisor, or any other Supervisor of such county, may then and there be heard for or against such correction or alteration, and then said State Assessors shall determine the matter with all due diligence, and make and file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a certificate specifying their determination therein, and said assessments shall be thereupon corrected accordingly, if said State Assessors determine to make any correction or alteration. Whenever any alteration shall have been made, as herein provided, the Board of Supervisors shall, at their annual session, adjust the valuation and taxes of the city town or ward thus corrected, in the same manner as provided in section 3 of this act.

SEC. 2. Section 10 of said chapter 312 of the laws of 1859, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 10. The said State Assessors shall receive an annual salary of $2,500, and an allowance of $500 for traveling expenses.

SEC. 3. Section 13 of said chapter 312 of laws of 1859 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 13. Within twenty days after the Board of Supervisors of any county shall have completed the equalization of assessments therein, any Supervisor may appeal, in behalf of the town, city, or ward which he wholly or in part represents, to the State Assessors, from any act or decision of the Board of Supervisors in the equalization of assessments and the correction of the assessment-rolls, under the provisions of the first title of chapter 13 of the first part of the Revised Statutes. And said Board of State Assessors are authorized to prepare and establish such forms of appeal, rules, and regulations in relation thereto, and to the hearings thereof, as they deem proper, subject to the approval of the Controller; and when so made and approved, the Controller shall cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies to furnish each Supervisor with a copy thereof, and shall cause to be sent at least a sufficient number of copies thereof to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of every county, to furnish a copy to every Supervisor therein, and said Clerk shall, upon the receipt thereof, immediately send a copy thereof by mail to each Supervisor of his county, directed to him at his usual place of business. Whenever any such appeal shall be so brought the said State Assessors shall proceed as soon as reasonably may be to hear the proof and allegations of the parties, and which proof may be in form of affidavits or oral as said State Assessors shall determine, and after such hearing said Board of State Assessors shall determine whether any, and if any, what, deductions and alterations ought to be made from the corrected assessed valuations made by said Board of Supervisors in the assessments of said towns, wards, and cities, and shall certify the same in writing to said Board of Supervisors of the county in which said town, ward, and city is located, and file the same with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors; and in the assessment and collection of taxes of the following year, such town, ward, or city shall be credited and allowed the amount of taxes levied and collected from it, on such excess of valuation determined upon by said Board of State Assessors, and the same shall be assessed, levied, and collected from the other towns, wards, and cities of said county. All appeals unheard, pending before the Controller at the time of the passage of this act, are hereby transferred to the Board of State Assessors, and shall be heard and determined by them, in the same manner as if such appeals had been brought under this act. Any one of the State Assessors may take the written proofs on any appeal under this act, but a majority must join in any certificate made by said Board of State Assessors. Upon notice to them that any such appeal has been brought, said State Assessors shall meet at a time and place designated by them, in the county wherein such appeal shall originate, for the purpose of hearing and determining all such appeals as may be then pending therein, under the provision of the acts hereby amended or under this act, and said State Assessors shall notify the appellant of the time and place of hearing so by them appointed, at least fifteen days before the time of hearing, which notice shall be sent by mail to the usual place of business of said appellant, and said appellant shall immediately, on receipt of such notice, in like manner or personally, notify the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of said county of such time and place of hearing at least ten days prior to such hearing. At the hearing any Supervisor may be heard for or against said appeal. The State Assessors shall annually report to the Legislature the result of the examinations and proceedings, with any suggestion they deem proper, within twenty days of the commencement of the session. All provisions of chapter 327 of the laws of 1873 shall apply to all appeals brought under the provisions of the act hereby amended as amended hereby.

#### TRUST, LOAN, AND DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

Senator Lowery introduced a bill which provides that every trust, loan, and deposit company, and every corporation having power to make loans on pledge or deposit, shall semi-annually render a full and detailed report, in writing, of the condition of such company to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, such report to be made under oath, and, further, the Superintendent may at any time cause such statement to be published in the State papers. It is also made the duty of the Superintendent to examine either in person or by deputy, the books and papers of all such companies or corporations.

#### A STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The following are the provisions of a very important bill introduced by Senator Lowery:

There shall be in and for the State of New-York a board of three Railroad Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate in the year 1874, to hold office respectively two, three, and four years from the date of the appointment. After appointment and confirmation they shall meet and determine, within two weeks, which of the three shall hold office for two years, which for three years, and which for four years. And after two years the Governor and Senate shall appoint one Commissioner annually, to take the place of the outgoing Commissioner. The commission shall be empowered to employ a clerk, but neither he nor any of the Commissioners shall be in the employ of or hold stock in any railroad company. The Commissioner shall be provided, at the expense of the State, with an office in Albany, and shall have the general supervision of all railroads to examine their condition and the manner in which they are operated with reference to the security and accommodation of the public, and the compliance of the corporations with their charters and the law of the State. These Railroad Commissioners shall have power to examine the books and affairs of any railroad corporation, or to compel the production of copies of books, subpœna witnesses and compel their attendance.

Whenever it shall appear to the Railroad Commissioners that any corporation has violated the terms of the law, the Commissioners can notify such corporation, and then present the facts to the Attorney General for his action. Counsel can also be employed by the Commissioners, and they shall have the right to inform railroad companies what improvements and changes they consider necessary.

Upon the complaint of the Mayor and Aldermen of any city, or the Supervisor of any town or county, it shall be the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to make an examination of the operation and condition thereof, and if twenty or more tax-payers, who are legal voters thereof, in any city or town, shall, by petition in writing, request the Mayor and Aldermen of said city, or the Supervisors of the town or county, to make the said complaint and application, and should the Mayor and Aldermen or Supervisors decline to comply with the petition, they shall indorse upon the petition their reasons for their non-compliance; and then, if in the opinion of the Commissioners an examination is necessary, they shall proceed in the same manner as if called upon by the Mayor and Aldermen.

It shall also be the duty of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the causes of any accident on a railroad, and report the result of the investigation. The board shall also make an annual report to the Legislature, with such suggestions as to the general railroad policy of the State, or the amendment of its laws, or conduct of the companies as may be deemed appropriate.

The present form of reports, as made by companies, may be changed by the Commissioners, upon their giving the railroads six months' notice, and the reports heretofore required to be made to the State Engineer shall hereafter be made to the board proposed to be established.

The annual salaries of Commissioners to be $10,000 each, and $3,500 for a clerk, with power to hire three additional clerks at $2,000 per annum each, and such experts as they may need from time to time in case of examinations into the causes of accidents.

A bill containing similar provisions was introduced in the lower House by Mr. Weed. The latter bill provides for the appointment of four Commissioners.

#### THE COUNTY TREASURERS' BILL.

In the House to-day almost the entire session was occupied in discussing the bill in relation to County Treasurers introduced by Mr. Hammond. The main provision of the act is that which requires County Treasurers to deposit promptly in banks to be designated by the Board of Supervisors all moneys collected by them to the credit of the State Treasurer, and subject to his order. The opponents of the bill fought it very persistently, but their efforts were in vain, as it was passed to a third reading by the decisive vote of 74 to 28. Principal objection was made to the tenth section of the act, which provides that "no person shall be eligible to the office of County Treasurer for a second term for the next three years after the termination of any full term for which he may have been elected." This section, it was claimed, amounted to the disfranchisement of a certain class of citizens, and was therefore unconstitutional. An earnest effort was made by the Brooklyn delegation to have Kings County exempted from the provisions of the bill, but the various motions made to that end were voted down.

#### A COURT OF ASSISTANCE.

Mr. Coughlin introduced a bill to establish "The Court of Assistance of the City of New-York." It provides for the election of three Justices, who shall have jurisdiction over action for divorce and separation, and civil actions for rape, seduction, criminal conversation, breach of promise, libel, slander, malicious prosecution, and false imprisonment, and that any action now pending or hereafter to be brought in any court of record in New-York City for any of these causes may, by the consent of the parties interested, or on an order of the court in which the same is pending, be removed into this court. It also provides that whenever any action is pending for a divorce on the ground of adultery, the parties interested may waive a trial by jury, and may request that the action may be tried with closed doors, and declares that hereafter no order of reference shall be made by any court in New-York City in any action of this character. As its title indicates, the object of the bill is to establish a court that will assist the several courts of the City of New-York in clearing off their overcrowded calendars, and will wipe out the referee system as applied to cases of divorce. Mr. Coughlin believes that a check might be given to divorces by such a court and that there would be less chance for fraud if the parties were obliged to have their cases tried in an established court, instead of in the inner office of a Referee in some out-of-the-way place, as is now the case. In such a court the professional witnesses employed by divorce lawyers would soon become too well known to be very successful in their peculiar business, while now they can pass from one Referee to another, swearing away reputations without much fear of detection.

#### PROTECTION OF SAILORS.

Senator Coe introduced an amendment to the act for the protection of seamen in the Port of New-York, requiring the Police authorities to detail officers to assist in preventing any person except a pilot or public officer from boarding a vessel arriving in the harbor, except by permission of the master of said vessel.

#### MINORITY REPRESENTATION IN RAILROAD BOARDS.

Mr. Blumenthal introduced a bill in regard to the management of railroad corporations, which includes the feature of minority representation. The bill limits the number of Directors to thirteen, and each holder of a share of stock is entitled to thirteen votes, with the option, should he so elect, of giving the whole or as many of them as he may desire to a single individual.

#### THE CIVIL JUSTICES' BILL.

The Judiciary Committee heard arguments to-day in regard to the Civil Justices' bill. Judge Flanagan spoke on the part of the Justices and Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins replied, in an elaborate argument, in favor of the bill.

#### ARGUMENT ON DALY'S FERRY BILL.

A delegation of citizens from Greenpoint were before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation this afternoon to urge the passage of Mr. Daly's bill in regard to the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries. Judge Shipman made an argument against the bill on behalf of the ferry company.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE BOARD.

Early in the session next week a bill will be introduced in the Senate creating a new Metropolitan Police District, to include the Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, and reorganize the Police Board.

#### MORNINGSIDE AND RIVERSIDE PARKS.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, will to-morrow consider Mr. Daly's bill in relation to the Morningside and Riverside Parks. It is reported to-night that many Senators express themselves as opposed to the amendment giving the control of the work to the Department of Public Works, and will endeavor to kill it.

#### THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary expected to hear Wm. M. Evarts on the Erie Classification bill to-morrow, but as that gentleman has not yet accepted the invitation of the committee, and as Senator Ganson, who introduced the bill is not in Albany, it is expected that the matter will go over until next week.

#### THE FRAUDS IN THE CAPITOL COMMISSION.

The Financial Committee take up the investigation of the alleged frauds in the new Capitol Commission to-morrow evening.

#### THE CHAMBERS STREET RAILROAD BILL.

The Chambers Street Railroad bill was, on motion of Senator Madden, recommitted to the committee. It is understood that the bill will be amended to provide for the running of cars to Roosevelt Street Ferry, instead of Wall Street Ferry, as was at first intended.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *THE ASHANTEE WAR.*

REPORTED DISASTER TO THE BRITISH TROOPS—THEIR FORCE SURROUNDED—A DAY OF FIGHTING WITHOUT DECISIVE RESULT.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A report has reached here that a great battle has been fought at Coomassie between the Ashantees and the force under Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. The engagement is said to have lasted a whole day, and to have closed with no decided result.

The loss of British troops is given as nearly 300, including many officers.

The Highlanders alone are reported to have had 150 men killed and wounded.

Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley was said to be in need of reinforcements, which were fifteen miles off.

#### CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT THROUGH AN UNOFFICIAL SOURCE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The War Office has received no report of the battle said to have occurred between Sir Garnet Wolseley's army and the Ashantees, but an unofficial, though circumstantial, dispatch has reached the Admiralty Office.

The battle was fought at Acroomboo on Jan. 31, not at Coomassie, as reported. Among the killed are Major Baird and Capt. Buckle.

The *Globe* says if this news be true a great disaster has befallen the British arms, and the only course left to Sir Garnet Wolseley is to effect a safe retreat to the coast.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* says the Ashantees entirely surrounded the British Army, but were eventually driven off with great loss. The principal war chief of the Ashantees was killed.

The King has taken command of his army in person and it was expected that he would renew the attack.

Feb. 5 was the date decided upon for the storming of Coomassie by Gen. Wolseley's forces.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Further details of the battle between Sir Garnet Wolseley's force and the Ashantees say the latter fought desperately, the fight lasting from 6 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

Seventeen British officers were killed or wounded. The Naval Brigade, 145 strong, lost thirty-nine men; the Rifle Brigade twenty-six, and the Engineers thirty-eight men. The loss sustained by the native allies is unknown, but is very heavy.

The communications of the British forces with the rear are threatened. It is believed that another large force of Ashantees is approaching Comassie from the south-west.

LONDON, Feb. 26—3 A. M.—In addition to the losses already reported, the fusiliers lost fifty-six men in the battle with the Ashantees.

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

THE STEAMER MURILLO RENAMED THE HUELVA—THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Spanish steamer Murillo, which ran down the emigrant ship Northfleet in the English Channel, and was subsequently condemned by the Admiralty Court and sold for a nominal sum, has been renamed the Huelva.

It is expected that the Tichborne case will be given to the jury on Saturday next.

#### ADDITIONAL MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Feb. 26—3 A. M.—The following additional appointments of members of the new Government are officially announced:

The Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Colonel the Right Hon. Thomas Edward Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir Charles Bowyer Adderley, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. George Sclater-Booth, President of the Local Government Board.

Hon. Algernon Fulks Egerton, Naval Secretary to the Admiralty.

Mr. James Lowther, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department.

### *FRANCE.*

M. THIERS AND THE REPUBLICANS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 25.—When Ex-President Thiers entered the Assembly to-day, he was greeted with a perfect ovation from the members of the Left, in consequence of his letter published yesterday stating his conviction that the Republican is the only form of Government for France.

#### AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN 1875.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—It is proposed to hold another International Exhibition in this city in 1875.

### *SPAIN.*

#### A CARLIST REPORT.

BAYONNE, Feb. 25.—It is rumored that Gen. Moriones has been badly defeated before Bilbao, with the loss of a large number of his troops wounded, and compelled to retreat to Santander.

### *CUBA.*

DEATH OF AN OFFICER FROM VOMITO—CHINESE EMPLOYED ON THE TROCHA.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—An Aid de Camp to the Captain General died to-day of vomito.

Several hundred Chinese have arrived at Havana from the Trocha.

Santa Anna has sailed for Mexico.

All the Spanish war vessels, excepting the Arapiles and Fernando el Catolico, have left for a cruise.

Gen. Arass, the Commanding General of the Vuelta Abajo Department, has arrived at Havana to consult Captain General Jovellar.

### *WRECK OF A STEAMER.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The large stern-wheel steamer Belfast, belonging to the Belfast Transportation Company, became unmanagable while ascending the falls late last night, and struck a hidden obstruction, breaking in the side of her hull just forward of the boiler. She was run on to the bar, but rapidly settled, and, sliding off the bar, now lies in forty feet of water, and will probably be a total loss. The officers and crew escaped in a boat. The vessel was insured in Wheeling and Cincinnati offices for $22,000, and was valued at $40,000. She had 800 tons of freight on board, insured for $2,500.

### *THE PHILADELPHIA FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—In the United States District Court, to-day, before Judge Cadwallader, an affidavit was presented by counsel for certain creditors of the Franklin Savings Fund, citing that among the assets brought before the court, a fire-proof safe was not mentioned. It might contain valuable papers, and the Judge directed that the affidavit be filed. The Judge also said that he would draft an order authorizing a thorough investigation into the disposition made of the cash of the depositors.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION—Feb. 25.

### SENATE.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, presented a petition of citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., asking that the list of documents printed by Congress be published monthly, together with the weight, cost, and postage, and protesting against the restoration of the franking privilege, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

### THE STATUE OF JEFFERSON.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an original joint resolution that the bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, which was presented in 1834 by Lieut. U. P. Levy, of the navy, be now formally accepted with grateful appreciation, and that the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds be directed to properly prepare and place it in the National Statuary Hall of the Capitol.

### THE ALCOHOLIC COMMISSION.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said he agreed with the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Ferry,) in his remarks submitted a few days since, and thought the passage of this bill would establish a precedent of Congress interfering in matters belonging exclusively to the State.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut said he favored the passage of the bill. The subject had agitated the minds of philanthropic people for years, and every effort had been made to stop the sale and traffic in liquors. The evil effects of this traffic had been felt in nearly every family throughout the land.

### THE CURRENCY.

The Senate at the end of the morning hour resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending motion being that of Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with the instructions agreed upon, directing the committee to report in favor of increasing the volume of national bank currency to $400,000,000.

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, argued that there was not a sufficient volume of currency in the country to meet the wants of the community. If more banks could be established in the West and South the tendency would be to localize capital, and the effect would be to stimulate enterprise and industry of every kind.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he was weary of this discussion, and hoped it would soon be ended. This measure proposed to increase the currency, but no provision was made for its distribution. In face of all the promises made by Congress and by the President, here was a deliberate proposition to add to the paper money of the country. He would ask his friends from the South how they were going to get this increased circulation. They must buy it, and what had they to buy it with?

Mr. Merrimon said they had a cotton crop worth $275,000,000, and other productions which were worth over $60,000,000.

Mr. Sherman—Yes; but your cotton crop has been sold for gold.

Mr. Merrimon—I beg the gentleman's pardon. In my State not one-half of the crop has been moved.

Mr. Sherman said for every pound of cotton the South had it could get either paper money or gold. There is more paper money in the country than ever before. Both political parties are pledged to do no act to carry the country away from specie payment, and did not every man see that the issue of more paper money would carry us away from specie resumption. It had been held out that to inflate the currency would help the poor, make money easy, and give the laboring man plenty of work. There was never a greater deception. More money would be given the laboring men probably, but its purchasing power would be diminished. Why was it that petitions were received here every day from Chambers of Commerce all over the country against any increase in the paper money? Because the people were against it. The cry of more paper money came from those who had not examined the subject, but they would see the error in time. The proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, to increase the volume of the national bank currency, was not so bad as some of the others, but its tendency was to turn back on the promises of the past. There were modes by which we could get back to specie payments, and he believed the Senate would accomplish a great result if it should only resist this cry of more money. Many of the evils caused by the panic, which existed when Congress met, have passed away; money is abundant now, and the three months which have elapsed have dissipated many fears which existed then. To embark the country on a sea of more paper money now would be criminal. He would say with the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Boutwell,) "stand still if we can do nothing more," but he (Mr. Sherman) would go further. That portion of the forty-four millions reserve issued should be retired, and not be issued again except in some great emergency, and then its use should not be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury alone. He would go further still, and fix some time in the future, say the 1st of January next, when the country would redeem its broken promises, either with interest-bearing bonds or gold. The people would then be prepared, and when the day came no man would care whether he received gold or bonds for his greenbacks, knowing that such greenbacks were good for them upon presentation. He favored the redemption in bonds, because that would do away with maintaining in the Treasury a great pile of gold. The money received for bonds could be used in liquidating the public debt and still kept in circulation. He was not wedded to any theory, but wanted some step taken in the right direction. Only stand still and prevent any inflation, and one step would be gained. He believed all of the forty-four million reserve had been issued without the authority of law, but knew there was an honest difference of opinion on the subject. The Senate ought to go back to the original proposition and vote for the bill as it came from the committee, and thus give the sections now in want authority to organize local banks. The advantages of such banks would be great.

Mr. Schurz said the Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday referred to him as not understanding the country in which he lived, referring to him as being a foreigner. He (Schurz) remembered the time when he helped to promote the political interests of the Senator from Indiana with some others, and then the Senator agreed with him, and thought he understood the country very well. It would be well for the foreign-born constituents of the Senator from Indiana to understand that they were all right and understood the country so long as they agreed with him, but if they differed from him they did not understand the country and must keep quiet. It was a little difficult for him (Schurz) to keep up with the Senator from Indiana in his opinions, for no public man was found on both sides of a question so often as that Senator. He (Mr. Schurz) felt that he was an American citizen and understood our country, but could not keep up with the Senator from Indiana in all his opinions.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, said he would not give his vote for any measure which he believed would depreciate values or cause distress. He did not have any idea that the increase of $44,000,000 would have such an effect, but, on the contrary, would be beneficial.

Mr. Morton said for some time he had been tired of this discussion, and would not have taken such a part in it, had it not been for the effort on the part of some Senators to force him into it. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) yesterday made his speech about as personal toward him (Mr. Morton) and about as offensive as he could and be parliamentary. He (Mr. Morton) had not changed his views as to the greenback, but had changed them somewhat as to the feasibility of a return to specie payment, and the time at which it should be attempted. Further, he believed now more currency was requisite to meet the business interests of the country, but he did not think that inconsistent with his past record. He had changed his views on several important questions during his life, but had always tried to do right. His friend from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman,) it seemed, had changed his views also on several questions. He, (Mr. Morton,) in 1868, being then a young and inexperienced Senator, introduced a plan in the Senate for a return to specie payment, by which he proposed to fix a time when such resumption should be commenced. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) opposed it, and said such a measure would lead to disaster and destruction. Now, the gentleman came forward with a similar plan himself. As to his friend from Missouri, (Mr. Schurz,) when he (Mr. Morton) said the Senator did not understand the country in which he lived, he did not mean to say that all our foreign-born citizens did not understand our country, and the Senator (Mr. Schurz) should not array himself at the head of such citizens. He (Mr. Morton) remembered some two or three years ago when his friend, Mr. Schurz, tried to put himself at the head of our foreign-born citizens and endeavored to lead them out of one party to form another. His experience in that matter was not very satisfactory, and the Senator should not attempt to place himself at their head again. He (Mr. Morton) started with the Republican Party in 1854, and had never changed his mind to that extent as to get out of the party, and had never betrayed his party, his principles, his friends, or those who honored him.

Mr. Schurz said he expected just such an extraordinary reply as the Senator had just made. He (Mr. Schurz) wanted the Senator to point out a single principle or friend he had betrayed. One of the first things the Senator alluded to yesterday was, that I did not understand this country, and spoke of Germany as "his country," referring to its being my place of birth. He (Mr. Schurz) thought he had as much right to differ from the Senator from Indiana as that Senator had to differ with him, and he would always claim that privilege. If he made his remarks offensive to the gentleman from Indiana he would say he did not intend them to be so. But, when the gentleman in reply made misstatements so willful, so atrocious—

The Chair (Mr. Carpenter) called the gentleman to order, and said such language was not parliamentary.

Mr. Schurz said he would withdraw it.

Mr. Morton said his speech was in the hands of the public printer, to appear just after that of the Senator from Missouri; if misstatements were in it, the Senator could point them out, and he (Mr. Morton) would have the magnanimity to withdraw them; but, if the disingenuous aims of Senator ——

The Chair, rapping on the table, said such language was out of order. One Senator should not charge another with being disingenuous.

Mr. Schurz said he did not entertain any personal unkindness toward the Senator from Indiana, but that gentleman was a strong debater, and it was against his arguments he spoke, not against the gentleman personally. The allusion of the gentleman (Mr. Morton) to his (Mr. Schurz's) foreign birth, yesterday, was a little offensive, and the gentleman should not be surprised at it, not that he was ashamed of his birth-place, but, being an American citizen, representing one of the States of this Republic, sent here by the people, he had a full right to express his views, and thought it rather unkind in his friend to refer to his German birth.

Mr. Morton said those who knew him knew that among his earliest and most earnest friends in Indiana were citizens of foreign birth, and he would say to-day that he was as good a friend to such citizens as the gentleman from Missouri. He did not mean yesterday to refer to the country from which his friend came in an offensive sense, but the gentleman himself frequently spoke of Germany while addressing the Senate. He (Mr. Morton) did not mean to impute that the Senator had been unfaithful to any of his obligations.

Mr. Schurz—Does the Senator say that his words were in a Pickwickian sense? Then I say I used mine in a Pickwickian sense also.

Mr. Morton said he was not in a Pickwickian mood yesterday. His friend (Mr. Schurz) was partial to Germany, though he could not blame him for that. It was not more than two or three years ago that the gentleman arraigned our own country for selling arms to France, but he excused him, knowing it to be natural for a man to feel for his place of birth.

Mr. Cameron moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message of the President in regard to the Centennial Exhibition. Ordered to be printed and to lay on the table.

Mr. Cameron said he thought the message an opportune one and to the point. He, therefore, withdrew his motion for an executive session, and moved the House bill in relation to the centennial be taken up, but the motion was rejected.

Mr. Chandler renewed the motion for executive session, which was agreed to, and the Senate went into executive session.

After a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### ADMIRAL SANDS.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an adverse report on the bill to retain Rear Admiral Sands on the active list of the navy.

### THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the issuing and recording of commissions to Postmasters appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. He explained the object to be to transfer that duty from the State Department to the Post Office Department, and it was passed.

Also, a bill to provide for a more complete organization of the State Department, creating two new offices, that of Third Assistant Secretary of State and of Solicitor to the Department of State, with salaries of $3,500 respectively, and abolishing the office of Examiner of Claims, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also, a bill to authorize the President to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman Dominions and Egypt, instead of Consular Courts, and to accept the recent law of the Ottoman Porte ceding the right of foreigners to hold, possess, and transfer realestate in the Ottoman Dominions. After explanation the bill was passed.

### POSTAGE AND THE FRANK.

Mr. Small, of New-Hampshire, presented resolutions of the New-Hampshire Press Association for the restoration of the law allowing weekly newspapers free transmission through the mails in the county of their publication.

Also, resolutions declaring hostility to any action that may result directly or indirectly in the restoration of the abuses of the franking privilege.

The House at 1:30 resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by the authority of Congress, and of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where published.

Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, criticized the speech of Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, yesterday, particularly as to his allusion to the grangers. He attributed to Mr. Phelps' great possessions the defiance which he had cast to the grangers, and declared that these grangers meant business: that they were the movable force of twenty millions of freemen; that it was foolish to array against them the planks of the Philadelphia or any other platform, and that they would have justice inside the Republican Party if they could, outside it if they must.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, said he should vote against the bill. The Republican Convention in Philadelphia, and the conventions which had nominated many of the members, had declared for the abolition of the franking privilege, and he had not yet heard that any considerable body of men, even the grangers, had demanded its restoration.

Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, replied to Mr. Cobb's speech, and in an amusingly sarcastic manner pleaded guilty of the charges made against him, that he was a Director in banks and trust companies, and railroad and express companies. He admitted that he was unfortunate enough, by hard work and industry, to have secured positions that involved a deal of labor and responsibility. If anybody envied him for that he pitied them. Even if it were a disgraceful thing for him that he had secured positions of trust and responsibility, and that widows and orphans were willing to trust him with their fortunes, and that he had put his money in railroads which had made Illinois and Kansas blossom like the rose, but which had left him as poor as poor could be, he should be at least credited with the frankness of having confessed his guilt in the paragraph which had been read from the *Congressional Directory*. He found, on reference to that same publication, that his friend from Kansas, (Mr. Cobb,) instead of doing these disreputable things which he (Mr. Phelps) had done, had preferred almost continually to feed at the public crib, and to use as a non-producer the wealth which others had acquired. [Laughter at Mr. Cobb's expense.]

Mr. Cobb disclaimed any intention of reflecting personally on the gentleman from New-Jersey.

Mr. Mellish, of New-York, opposed the bill, and remarked that if the visor of the bill were lifted, the familiar features of the franking privileges would be revealed. Anything that was worth having was worth paying for. This free distribution of public documents was a violation of the great principle of equal taxation. There should be no special privileges given to farmers, country editors, or anybody else. It would be better to have postage made universally cheap, so that all could participate in its great educational and other advantages, and therefore he had suggested yesterday an amendment to reduce the rates of postage.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, reviewed the history of the postal service of the country and of the connection with it of the franking privilege. In the process of time he said the newspaper press took possession of the mails. Of the fifty-eight and one-half tons of mail matter which left the New-York Post Office daily, only eight and a half tons consisted of letters and correspondence, while forty-seven and one-half tons consisted of newspapers and two and one-half tons of transient printed matter. He noticed, in the very remarkable speech of his colleague what was claimed to be a great abuse.

A Member—What colleague?

Mr. Butler.—Mr. Dawes, he is the only one of my colleagues that makes remarkable speeches. The others are good. His are remarkable.

Here the Clerk read an extract from Mr. Dawes' speech as to the increase in Post Office expenditures.

Mr. Butler went on to state that the amount annually paid on letter postage was over $20,000,000, and only a little over $1,000,000 on newspapers, and yet Congress was called upon to relieve the newspapers of the burden. He contrasted the great abuse of franking speeches and documents on the approach of Presidential elections with the greater abuse of loading the mails with newspapers, a large portion of which consisted of advertisements of no interest outside of the place where published. He knew that the newspaper was a great educator. No man had an idea of how great an educator it was, and how it educated. They heard now of murder, robbery, arson, rape, larceny, and counterfeiting all over the country—and why? Because of the newspapers. They published every detail of how murder has been and may be committed, how counterfeiting can be practiced, how banks are broken open, how safes are robbed—the very minutiæ. A man with an insane delusion about murder was taught how murder can be done safely. The last words and dying speech of a murderer were transmitted as precious information. If there was a case in court where prurient details must come out for the purpose of justice, which ought to be heard in silence, and where, in the old English courts, women and children were ordered to withdraw, they were all spread out in the newspapers in their most sickening and disgusting details; and yet these papers were to be sent free through the mails to educate the people and the children in the ways of crime. If any Congressional Committee ever franked any such document as this he would take away not only the franking privilege from that committee, but he would take away the committee itself. Yet members were to take off their own privileges as public servants in order that the mails might be loaded down in that way. Think of it, said he, think of it, fathers, brothers, good citizens; think not how much the people are educated, but how they are educated by the newspapers. They say I am an enemy of the newspapers. By no means. I am only an enemy of their abuses. I desire that the children of this country shall not be taught where bad books can be bought; where lewd instruments can be procured, and how to use them. I propose that the burglar shall not know the experience of every other burglar. I do not desire that the man who has got an insane mind, ready to commit murder, shall be taught exactly how it can be done, and done with safety. I do not desire that the speech of the man on the gallows, wherein he claims that he is going from the gallows straight to heaven, shall be reported, so as to induce every other murderer to propose to go to heaven by the same route. I should a little rather not do that at the expense of the Government, if you please. [Laughter.] And therefore I have no desire to pass this bill. If a slander is charged upon one of us we cannot reach our constituents to repel it, while the slander may be spread broadcast free. If you get up in Congress to repel the attack, the newspaper that attacks you will not publish your statement. I can give you an instance of it. I rose here the other day and stated that I had never heard of a certain bill introduced by Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, affecting Judge Durell, and that the whole thing was a falsehood, and Mr. Morey got up and said that the bill would not disturb Judge Durell. And how do you suppose that the newspaper to which I called the attention of the House treated that explanation? I saw in that newspaper next day these words: "Gen. Butler rose to a personal explanation, and got into a controversy on a question of veracity with Mr. Morey, of Louisiana." [Laughter.] That is all the retraction there was. That is all the explanation, and the only way I could send my remarks to a single man was to buy and send copies of the *Congressional Record*, while forty-seven tons of these lies were going through the mails at twenty-six cents a year, (and that, somebody says, not paid).

At the close of Mr. Butler's remarks, Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, who has charge of the bill, demanded the previous question, refusing to admit any amendments except the substitute offered by Mr. Hale, of New-York, to repeal the law which abolishes the franking privilege.

The previous question was seconded—112 to 67.

The vote on ordering the main question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 126, nays 117, the Democrats almost uniformly voting in the negative. Further action on the bill went over till to-morrow, and then at 4:45 o'clock the House took a recess.

The evening session is to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

### EVENING SESSION.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, sixteen members of the House met in evening session and went through the tedious formula of giving their attention and assent to a variety of propositions to amend the bill revising the statutes.

## THE BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

APPROPRIATING THE MONEY OF THE POOR—A MODEL PRESIDENT CONVICTED—VERDICT FOR $94,573 AGAINST WALTER ROCHE.

The suit of Shepherd F. Kapp against Walter Roche, to recover moneys alleged to have been appropriated by the latter from the funds of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, the proceedings in which have been already noticed in The Times, was concluded yesterday in Superior Court, before Judge Speir, by a verdict against the defendant for $94,573 90. As is well known, Roche was President of the bank, the late Mr. Henry Smith its Vice President, and Reeves E. Selmes its Secretary. When the bank failed Mr. Kapp, the plaintiff, was appointed receiver to collect and distribute the assets. An examination of the books of the bank satisfied the receiver that $66,000 of its funds had been taken and converted to his own use by Roche, and thereupon the present suit was commenced to recover back the amount. While the trial was going on an additional sum of over $11,000 was discovered also to have been appropriated, as plaintiff claimed, by the defendant, and the Judge presiding at the trial permitted the complaint to be amended to include this additional amount. Thus the whole amount claimed reached the sum of $77,408 30. Of this amount $40,000 was claimed to have been received by Roche personally, and the balance used in private stock operations for his benefit.

On the trial there was presented in many material respects a direct conflict of testimony between Mr. Selmes, the Secretary of the bank, and the defendant. The former, testifying on behalf of the plaintiff, maintained that the stock operations were made under directions of Mr. Roche, and that the latter finally adjusted the account with the broker, took up the stock, disposed of it, and rendered no account of the proceeds to the bank or any one else so far as the witness knew; that $40,000 was given to the defendant on pretense that he wanted to accommodate the Guardian Savings Bank, which he (Roche) said had an arrangement to lend money to Mr. Henry Clews at the rate of seven per cent.; that at the time the Guardian Savings Bank was indebted to the Bowling Green Bank in the sum of $60,000, and he (Selmes) regarded the $40,000 given to Roche as going to the Guardian Savings Bank on account of such indebtedness; that subsequently two checks were received from the Guardian Savings Bank by him (Selmes) as Secretary for the aggregate sum of $40,076, but this sum he regarded as a new loan from that bank. The $11,000 which had been added to the complaint during the trial he felt sure had been returned to the bank, but he could not explain how or when, or point to any entry on the books showing that fact. The defendant, on his part, claimed that the two checks, amounting in all to $40,076, drawn by the Guardian Savings Bank in favor of the Bowling Green Bank, had for their basis two checks for a similar amount, drawn by him on his own private account with the former bank, and were intended to reimburse the latter bank, with interest, for the amount of the two checks for $20,000 each, received by him, respectively, twenty and five days before. By these transactions it was claimed, on the part of defendant, that $40,000 of the amount stated in the complaint had been wiped out and discharged. As to the moneys alleged to have been used in stock operations, defendant claimed that, with the exception of 100 out of the 500 shares comprising the extent of the operation, he had no interest or connection; that all he had done in reference to it was to convey to Selmes, the Secretary, the request of the late Mr. Henry Smith that he go into the operation; that his taking up the stock subsequently was at the request of Mr. Smith, and after he had sold it to reimburse himself the amount paid to take it up, there was no surplus remaining for which to account to Mr. Smith or any one else. Of the $11,000 added to the complaint he knew nothing.

In summing up the cause to the jury on behalf of plaintiff, Mr. John E. Devlin took occasion to read the glowing prospectus issued by the bank and circulated among the citizens and small dealers of the First Ward, in which not only the confidence of parents was invited, but they were urged to inculcate habits of thrift and economy on their children, by encouraging deposits in the Bowling Green Bank. With this flattering appeal counsel compared the subsequent betrayal of confidence by the officers of the bank, resulting in a loss of nearly seventy-five per cent. to depositors, and called upon the jury in this, the first case in which it was sought to hold officers of this character personally liable for their misconduct, to stamp upon their acts a verdict of just condemnation.

Judge Speir submitted the case to the jury in quite a lengthy charge, in which he dwelt with emphasis on the necessity of courts and jurors aiding the provisions of law in guarding trust funds of this or a similar nature from unlawful misuse by the officers having them under control. In dealings between man and man, he said, there was an opportunity for each to be on their guard for the detection and prevention of fraud. But in the case of bank officers, such as those appearing in this case, their dealings are comparatively with themselves. On this account, while reposing in them a sacred trust, the law hedges them around with provisions intended to secure an honest execution, and prevent a betrayal of that trust. In this case the guide of the officers of the bank should have been the plain provisions of its charter, which, instead of respecting, they had plainly violated; and, between the guilt of him who will use trust funds in violation of law, and him who steals a barrel of flour, he could see no difference. He could not discover the purpose or necessity which the legitimate administration of the affairs of the bank could have had for this so-called "Secretary's account," which seems to have played an important part in connection with the disposition of the funds which form the subject of the action. Strange, too, was the unaccountable ignorance exhibited by the officers of the bank in relation to its affairs, its funds and accounts. Indeed, they seemed, from the testimony as presented, to have managed its affairs in utter disregard of the principles of honor or honesty. As to the $40,000, the Judge charged that, if borrowed by defendant personally, and by him returned, as he claimed, then it would go in mitigation of damages to that amount; but if, as claimed on the part of plaintiff, it went to the Guardian Savings Bank, to which the Bowling Green Bank was then indebted, and came back to the latter bank as a new loan, then it was a matter between the two banks, and not between the defendant and the Bowling Green Bank.

The jury, after an absence of little more than fifteen minutes, returned into court with a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $94,573 90, of which sum $77,408 30 was for principal, and $17,165 60 for interest.

## TENTH WARD EVENING SCHOOL.

Last Tuesday evening the largest evening school in this City, which has been in session for the past eighteen weeks in the public school building corner of Hester and Allen streets, held its closing exercises. The average number of day and adult pupils has been 1,000, and these, with their friends and the patrons of the schools, filled the hall to overflowing. Dr. J. B. Taylor, President of the local Board of Trustees, presided, and distributed some 300 certificates of merit. Trustee Gosch distributed the books and other prizes. A programme of music, recitations, valedictory, and songs by the school filled up the evening. Addresses to the pupils were made by Dr. Hunter, School Inspector; Dr. Fuller-Walker, and J. Frank Wright, the Principal. Among the school officers present were Trustees Taylor, Gorsch, Donnerlein, and Inspectors Hunter and Washington Thomas. The exercises closed by the singing of "Home, Sweet Home," by the school.

## THE CRAFT ROBBERY CASE.

The case of Michael T. and Thomas Moloney, charged with complicity in the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates from Burr S. Craft, which has so many times been set down for hearing and postponed, was again placed on yesterday's calendar of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Brooke moved that the hearing of the case be postponed in consequence of the absence, in Albany, of Col. Fellows, who was regularly retained in the case. Counsel read affidavits in support of his motion, and promised to send a dispatch to his partner notifying him that the case was about to be tried. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that while he was as anxious as was consistant with his duty to accommodate counsel, he felt it exceedingly hard that Mr. Craft, who had remained in the City to prosecute those cases, at great expense and loss of time, should be detained so long through the non-attendance of counsel. Recorder Hackett said that the case had been on the calendar the previous day, and had only been allowed to go over on the distinct understanding that Col. Fellows would be present that day and try the case. He preferred that the case should be tried immediately, but in view of the absence of counsel, would let it go over until next day. The trial was then set down by his Honor for to-day.

# THE BROOKLYN RING.

## ARREST OF EX-COLLECTOR OF TAXES BADEAU.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND MISDEMEANOR—THE AMOUNT $25,000—BAIL FIXED AT $30,000—CIVIL SUIT FOR $150,000 COMMENCED.

In The Times of yesterday a rumor current among politicians around the Brooklyn City Hall the day before was given, to the effect that the arrest of a prominent ex-official was imminent. The rumor was verified yesterday morning by the arrest of Ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau. It will be remembered that for some weeks back the meetings of the Board of Audit have been conducted in secret, and the expert accountants engaged in examining the accounts in the Tax Office were strictly enjoined to give no information to the press. At several of the meetings of the Board of Audit Mr. Badeau was present for the purpose of explaining some of the discrepancies which were found to exist in the Tax Office accounts during his administration. The explanations were not satisfactory, and yesterday it was determined to cause his arrest. As Corporation Counsel De Witt had assisted at the secret meetings of the Board of Audit, and was more familiar with the facts than the new District Attorney, proceedings were instituted through him. Controller Schroeder made an affidavit, which is given below, charging that Mr. Badeau embezzled during his term of office $25,000. This amount was discovered in an examination which extends over only a portion of the time during which Mr. Badeau occupied the office of Tax Collector. It is calculated that the amount of money missing during the two terms for which Mr. Badeau held office will amount to over $300,000. A civil suit has also been commenced by the Corporation Counsel for $150,000 against Badeau, and the property of the Ex-Collector has been attached, so that until the claim of the city is satisfied it cannot be disposed of. The affidavit made by Controller Schroeder was submitted on Tuesday afternoon to Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, by Corporation Counsel De Witt, who applied for a warrant to arrest Mr. Badeau. The warrant was granted, but was not placed in the hands of an officer that night. Yesterday morning it was intrusted to Detective Wm. Folk for execution. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Detective Folk went to Mr. Badeau's house, at No. 58 Sands street. The Ex-Collector, when informed of the officer's mission, expressed no surprise. He had expected the arrest for some days. The prisoner was at once taken before Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, where his counsel, Messrs. John H. Bergen and Abel Crooke, soon arrived. The proceedings were conducted in a private room. The warrant and the following complaint of the Controller were then read:

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings.—Frederick A. Schroeder, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Controller of the City of Brooklyn; that Isaac Badeau was the Collector of Taxes and Assessments for the City of Brooklyn during the entire year 1871, and for a long time prior thereto and thereafter; that in or about the month of November, 1871, the said Badeau, then having in his hands a large sum of money by him received as Collector aforesaid, the same then being the property of the said city, embezzled and converted to his own use the sum of $450, by him received as aforesaid, and the property of the city aforesaid, the same being done corruptly and with intent to defraud the said city, the said offense then being by law a felony.

And for greater particularity and certainty, deponent says that on the 16th day of November, 1871, a certain corporation, then doing business in said City, commonly known as the Union Ferry Company, paid to said Badeau as Collector as aforesaid a large sum of money then due the City for a tax levied therein in the year 1870; that on said tax there had accrued and was then due said City a large amount of default and interest, to wit, the sum of more than four hundred dollars, all of which said default and interest was paid to said Badeau, as such Collector, on the said day, by said company.

That the said Badeau received the said money as paid by said Company, and deposited the same to his own credit in a bank of said city, along with a large amount of other moneys by him on that day so received from various other persons paying taxes and assessments to him as such Collector.

That on the same day said Badeau in like manner received a large sum of money from —— Hondlow, which was due to the said city, for a tax levied in the year 1870, on which default had accrued, amounting to more than $50, all of which said tax and default was received and deposited in the same manner as before alleged in reference to the other sum hereinbefore mentioned as paid to said Badeau.

That on the first day of December, 1871, the said Badeau deposited in the Treasury of said city a large sum of money, which he stated was the entire amount of money by him received as Collector as aforesaid on the said 16th day of November; whereas, in truth and in fact, there was paid him on that day, and he, as such Collector, received, a much larger sum than that by him so deposited, to-wit: the sum of $450, all of which was the property of the city, and which said Badeau has ever since retained, and has corruptly and feloniously converted the same to his own use; and deponent alleges on information and belief that $400 of the money by him so converted to his own use was a portion of the default and interest paid aforesaid by said company, and that $50 of the money by him so converted was a portion of the default and interest paid to him as aforesaid by said Hondlow.

And deponent further says that intermediate and during all the period between the first day of June, 1870, and the first day of July, 1872, the said Badeau was the Collector of Taxes and Assessments for the said city, and that at many other and different times during said period the said Badeau in like manner embezzled large sums of money, the property of the city, which had been by him collected and received in the manner hereinbefore stated in reference to the sums hereinbefore specifically mentioned, and that the sums of money by said Badeau embezzled, as aforesaid, during the period last hereinbefore mentioned amounted in the aggregate to the sum of more than $25,000, and that by reason of the matter last hereinbefore stated the said Badeau was guilty of a misdemeanor and of a malfeasance in office.

Wherefore, deponent prays that the said Badeau may be dealt with according to law. F. A. SCHROEDER.

Sworn before me this 24th day of February, 1874.
HENRY A. MOORE,
County Judge of Kings County.

The matter of fixing the amount of bail was then brought up, and Mr. Bergen said there was no satisfactory offense charged in the instances wherein the $450 and $50 embezzlements are stated. The speaker said there was a general allegation charged in the warrant that the accused had been guilty of misappropriating $25,000, and other offenses, misdemeanors, and felonies. As far as Mr. Badeau was concerned, he said he could give any amount of security personally, but in these times, when bail was in such demand, it was difficult to obtain sureties who were owners of property and residents of the City. So many persons have been arrested on the charge of peculation, he said, that it had pretty well run the business into the ground, and he would like to have the bail fixed at a reasonable amount.

Judge Moore asked if the accused would waive examination, and being answered in the affirmative, Mr. Badeau's voluntary examination was taken, as follows: "My name is Isaac Badeau; I am fifty-two years of age; was born in New-York City; live at No. 58 Sands street, and have no occupation at present." In answer to the question whether he had anything to say to the charge preferred against him, Mr. Badeau said, "I am not guilty." Judge Moore asked District Attorney Rodman if he had anything to say on the question of bail. Mr. Rodman said I understand the counsel for Mr. Badeau to say that he does not consider any offense is specified here in such a way as to bear upon the question of bail, except the act preferred concerning the $450 and $50. I think otherwise. Although the allegation in respect to the appropriation of $25,000 is not in specific terms, still that allegation being made by the Controller of the city, and being a positive allegation that Mr. Badeau had appropriated and embezzled that amount of city money, I think, under the circumstances, that your Honor should take ample security for his appearance upon the amount charged to have been taken.

Mr. Bergen replied: This affidavit is made by the Controller as an officer, and if he has knowledge of the fact that over $25,000 of the city's money have been embezzled, I consider he has knowledge enough to make the statement more than a broad allegation. There is nothing in it from which any living person could tell what is charged. It runs over a period dating from June, 1870, to July, 1872, while he was Collector, and I would wish to enforce it upon your Honor's mind that there is not sufficient charge embraced in the statement to warrant or call for a high rate of bail. Your Honor will notice that in the first part of the affidavit, in which he states the offense of embezzling the $450, he specifies the sum, and gives when, where, and how, and what moneys were appropriated in a positive and specific manner. The other part which I have alluded to is too broad and uncertain, and seems a mere tail to the kite, and to back up and support the rest of the charge.

Judge Moore then fixed bail in the sum of $30,000, two sureties to justify in twice the amount. Up to a late hour last evening, Mr. Badeau had not succeeded in obtaining bail. Superintendent Folk stated to a reporter that if Mr. Badeau did not furnish bail, he would have to go to jail, as the responsibility of permitting him to remain at his house in charge of an officer was too great. Following is the complaint in the civil suit instituted against Badeau:

Supreme Court, Kings County.—The City of Brooklyn vs. Isaac Badeau.—Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced and is now pending in this court, on the complaint of the City of Brooklyn, the above-named plaintiff, against Isaac Badeau, the above-named defendant, for the purpose of obtaining judgment and relief as follows:

1. Compelling the defendant to discover and disclose to the aforesaid plaintiff all and singular his receipts and payments of moneys as Collector of Taxes and Assessments in and for the City of Brooklyn, and his disposition of the certain moneys mentioned in the complaint, and all and singular the books, accounts, and memoranda, letters, checks, bills, receipts, records, entries, vouchers, deeds, bonds, mortgages, and other writing in any manner referring to his transactions as Collector aforesaid, or to the said moneys or any part of them, or to the disposition or investment of the said moneys or of the proceeds thereof or of any part thereof; and also all and singular the property and estate of any kind and nature into which the said moneys (or any part thereof) are in any manner traceable.
2. Compelling an accounting by the defendant with the plaintiff respecting all and singular the said moneys, and ascertaining the amount of the said moneys justly and equitably due to the plaintiff, with interest thereon accrued.
3. Ascertaining into what property and real estate, of whatever kind or nature, the said moneys (or any part thereof) are traceable, and declaring that such property is as to the said moneys so traceable therein impressed with a trust in behalf of this plaintiff.
4. Declaring that all and singular the real estate described in the complaint, and herein particularized, is equitably the property of the plaintiff.
5. Appointing a Receiver of the said real estate (hereinafter described) as well as of such other property and estate of whatever kind or nature which the said moneys (or any part thereof) are traceable as shall be discovered and ascertained herein, and directing the said Receiver to sell the same, and out of the proceeds, after paying the expenses of said sale, and the plaintiff's cost of this action to pay the plaintiff the said amount which shall be found due as aforesaid to the plaintiff, or as much thereof as the said proceeds properly applicable thereto, will pay of the same.
6. Adjudging that the plaintiff recover from the defendant the said amount which shall be found due as aforesaid to the plaintiff with costs.
7. Enjoining and restraining the defendant from granting, conveying, assigning, or incumbering, actively or passively, any property or estate whatever, into which the said moneys (or any part thereof) are directly or indirectly traceable.
8. Such further and other relief as to the court shall seem just and requisite.

The real estate situate in the County of Kings which is affected by this action is, first: All real estate therein into which the said moneys (or any part thereof) are traceable; and, second, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of Brooklyn, and severally more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Here follows a detailed description of property owned by the Ex-Collector, and lying on Baltic street, and Seventh avenue; Adams street and Concord; Van Buren street and Lewis avenue; Ralph avenue and Macon street; Howard avenue and Lefferts street; Atlantic avenue and Hamilton street; Atlantic avenue and Washington; Herkimer street and Boooklyn avenue; Adams and Nassau streets; Livingston and Nevins streets; Decatur and Ralph avenues; Beinbridge street and Ralph avenue; Ralph avenue and McDonough street; Vanderbilt avenue and Wyckoff street; Warren street and Sixth avenue.

## THE ICE SUPPLY.

It is gratifying for the public to learn that all the ice companies in the City are determined to do everything in their power to supply their customers with the required demand in the hot season, both to the house-wife and extensive consumer. In an interview with the Presidents of the several companies yesterday they unanimously agree in stating that although the crop is considerably less than in past years, yet they are sufficiently sanguine in believing that an abundance will be forthcoming. There is no probability of the price rising so high as in 1870, or of the same famine occurring. There may be an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the price, but none of the representatives were prepared to state with certainty the amount of ice already in store, or, of course, the quantity expected. The Washington Ice Company disposed of about 150,000 tons last year, and at present have about half that amount saved; but are laying up additional quantities in Kennebec, Maine, and have purchased crops on lakes convenient to railroads, in order to meet all demands at as low a rate as possible. The National Ice Company have about two-thirds of their supply, and also hope to meet all emergencies. The President of the Knickerbocker Company states that they have saved 65,000 tons at present, and expect to add during the coming month considerably to their stock. He did not wish to state what private purchases were made or intended, as speculators would do more in increasing its price than an ordinary scarcity, and observed that in 1870 the sensation created by certain papers did more injury than could be easily calculated. The Mutual Benefit Company are equally certain of no inconveniences arising from the past mild Winter, and have something more than half their usual demand saved. In the few houses of the Consumer's Company they have 20,000 tons, excluding their store in Maine, and last year disposed of about 30,000 tons. Much depends on the coldness of the rest of the season to thicken the still floating ice, as otherwise it is comparatively of no use, being wasted in the carriage to the houses; also, on the coming Summer, if intensely hot, the consumption will be greater, and necessarily a higher price. The fall of snow yesterday increases the hopes of some, as cold will likely follow, but to the large blocks it will be of little advantage, as it serves as a kind of blanket, and moreover, the snow-ice is not the most acceptable.

## THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD GRANT.

The suit of John P. O'Sullivan against Marshall O. Roberts, which has been on trial for about a week past in the Superior Court, before Judge Wm. E. Curtis and a jury, was concluded yesterday by a verdict in favor of plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover $50,000 compensation as a special agent to the Mexican Government in the interests of Mr. Roberts. It appeared on the trial that while Maximilian assumed to be in control of the Government of Mexico, Mr. Roberts, who contemplated organizing a company to build a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under an old grant previously confirmed by President Juarez, deemed it necessary to have the grant confirmed by the Emperor Mamimilian, and for this purpose Mr. O'Sullivan went to Mexico as his agent. The latter procured the confirmation of the grant, and, after his return to New-York, claimed the amount for which he has sued, which was refused by Mr. Roberts.

The defense of Mr. Roberts to the action was that his employment of an envoy for the purpose was originally that of Mr. Henry Wyckoff; that the latter brought Mr. O'Sullivan into the business, and he (Mr. Roberts) assented that the latter go to Mexico; that the only compensation agreed upon was $2,000 in gold absolutely to defray his expenses, which sum was paid him, and $50,000 of the stock of the company intended to be organized, contingent on his securing a valid confirmation of the grant, and the company being organized in pursuance thereof; that the grant, though obtained, was, a few days after its date, superseded by a grant to other parties by President Juarez, and Maximilian being shot soon after, his confirmation of the grant became worthless, while that by Juarez to other parties remained valid; that in consequence the proposed company was never organized, and not having been so the plaintiff was not entitled to the $50,000 conditionally promised him, and to recover which his suit had been brought.

On the part of the plaintiff it was claimed that, even if the contract was disputed, yet if plaintiff actually rendered the services claimed for, and they were accepted subsequently by the defendant, the latter was liable to plaintiff for fair compensation therefor. Several questions were submitted to the jury for an answer, either in the negative or affirmative, one of which was as to whether or not Mr. Roberts accepted Mr. Sullivan's services after his return from Mexico. To this the jury returned an answer in the affirmative, at the same time rendering a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $13,593 57. Having answered the question stated in the affirmative, the jury, counsel for plaintiff claimed, should have rendered a verdict in his favor for the full amount demanded in the complaint, and he (counsel) announced his intention to make a motion that judgment shall be entered up accordingly. The court granted defendant thirty days in which to make a case on appeal, all proceedings, in the meantime, to be stayed, except to move at Special Term for judgment on special verdict.

## THE CASE OF "LONG MARY," THE SHOP-LIFTER.

Mary Moore, better known as "Long Mary," a well-known thief, who has already served a term in State Prison, was brought up for trial, charged with stealing mohair braids and bindings, valued at $139, from the premises of Taylor, Gibson & Wilson, No. 38 Walker street, on the 18th of February. Counsel for the prisoner stated to the court that his client admitted her guilt, and was prepared to plead guilty, but in view of "certain important disclosures" which would materially assist the administration of justice, and which he was prepared to communicate to the District Attorney at an early day, asked that the formal taking of the prisoner's plea be postponed for a few days, in order that the prosecuting officer might be able to determine what plea he should accept. Assistant District Attorney Rollins did not see why the prisoner could not then plead, and allow him to determine subsequently what merit was attached to the disclosures which counsel said were to be made in order to submit them to the court. The Recorder said that it would not take counsel many minutes to inform the District Attorney of the nature of the information in his possession. Counsel replied that while admitting the guilt of his client, he was prepared to prove that others were far more guilty, and that she was but the victim of a conspiracy conceived in a desire for revenge. The facts were that an escaped convict had been recaptured and sent back to State Prison, and Mary Moore was suspected of having given the information which led to his capture. In order to punish the informer the other members of the gang planned the larceny, induced his client to commit it, and then had her arrested in the act. In view of the information implicating these parties, which the prisoner would be able to impart, counsel hoped she would not be compelled to plead. The Recorder said that he did not think the interest of justice would at all be interfered with by the pleading of the prisoner. He would suspend sentence until the nature of her information had been disclosed, and if the case stood as counsel presented it, the court could exercise the wide discretion with which it was vested. The prisoner then pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded. Several other cases had to be postponed, in the absence of counsel, and at an early hour Assistant District Attorney Rollins announced that there was no further business before the court. The Recorder regretted very much that the speedy administration of justice should be interfered with, and the time of the court and prosecuting officers trifled with by the absence of counsel who ought to be in attendance. The court then adjourned.

## SUIT AGAINST ETHELBERT S. MILLS' ESTATE.

Suit was commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Tappen, by the Brooklyn Trust Company against the estate of its late President, Ethelbert S. Mills, to recover $45,000, which it is alleged Mr. Mills extracted from the treasury of the Company to purchase the property known as the Brooklyn Post-office. The building is situated in Washington street. This property was at one time part of the assets of the Central Bank, and was in the hands of a receiver when Mr. Mills purchased it. Counsel for Mr. Mills' widow claims that the property was purchased by Mr. Mills with his own money, and not with money taken from the Trust Company. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

## THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, William Henry Hamilton, alias Henry Hawley, alias Henry Hanley, an Eighth Ward politician, who was convicted on the previous day on a charge of bigamy, was brought up for sentence. His counsel made application for a stay, but the Court expressed a firm determination to pass sentence at once. Counsel then drew attention to the affection of the prisoner for his mother, and asked for leniency on her behalf. Judge Brady, in passing sentence, said: I don't believe in the affection of any man for his mother who pursues a life of crime. He should think of his mother, and not call upon the Court to do it. If he had discharged his duty to his parents, if he had really the affection for his mother which is suggested, he would not have been brought here upon a charge of leading a life of infamy. Hawley, you have been known as Shanghai Morris.

Prisoner.—I have not Sir.

Judge Brady—Did you ever give the name of David Martin?

Prisoner—No, Sir.

Judge Brady—I am sorry to say that that is not the truth. I have taken pains since the adjournment of the court to fully investigate into your character. There is no doubt but that you are a noted panel-thief. I am sorry to be compelled to make this statement, but such is the fact. I believe that your marriages were consummated in order to continue this panel game. There are no mitigating circumstances in your case. This panel game is one of the meanest, most contemptible, and most despicable crimes known to the law, and the man who engages in it deserves no sympathy. The reason why you escaped punishment long ago is obvious, and I now sentence you to the extreme penalty of the law, five years in the State Prison with hard labor.

Mr. Wehle appeared as counsel for Fred Werner, who petitions for the release of Christian Meyer, now in custody on charge of assaulting a policeman in the Tompkins square riot. Mr. Wehle applied for the admission of the prisoner to bail, and said that he was one of those persons who was assaulted in the riot, and the District Attorney in refusing to consent to his discharge denied him the right guaranteed him by the Constitution. Assistant District Attorney Lyon replied that there was an indictment pending against the prisoner in the General Sessions for his offense, and that was the proper place to make the application. The petition was dismissed.... Patrick Clarke was brought up on a charge of killing an old woman named Mary Smith. A plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree was accepted. The District Attorney stated that the woman had been beaten in a drunken affray, and had died in a few days afterward, but the cause of death was extremely doubtful. Mr. Mott stated that the old woman had been a habitual drunkard, and there was no proof that her death was hastened by any violence. Judge Brady said that an examination of the papers only disclosed a case of assault and battery. The prisoner was drunk at the time, and he warned him if he was ever again brought before him this case would weigh to his disadvantage. He sentenced him to nine months' imprsonment in the Penitentiary.... The Grand Jury brought in a few indictments of an unimportant character, and the court adjourned.

## MONTHLY SALE OF COAL.

The regular monthly sale at auction of Scranton coal, by John H. Draper & Co., took place yesterday at the company's rooms, Exchange place. The attendance was about as large as usual, but there was no excitement and very little competition. It appeared to be a foregone conclusion that the prices of the previous month would not be realized, but so great a falling off, we believe, was not anticipated. There were 60,000 tons offered, very generally in comparatively small lots, and the whole was rapidly disposed of. Steam-boat sold at first for $4 55, but the most of it went at $4 50. Of grate, the first lot sold at $4 60, then fell off to $4 50, but rallied to $4 57½. Egg sold at $4 75 and $4 72½. In stove there was a little fluctuation. The first price was $5 20, but the sale was not large. It then fell to $5 17½, rallied to $5 20, and again fell off to $5 17½. Chestnut went at $4 17½ and $4 20. The following are the prices at the

LAST AND PRESENT SALES:

| | Tons. | January. | February. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steam-boat.... | 6,000 | $4 85 @$ .... | $4 50 @$4 55 |
| Grate.......... | 12,000 | 4 75 @ .... | 4 50 @ 4 60 |
| Egg............ | 8,000 | 5 17½@ 5 25 | 4 72½@ 4 75 |
| Stove.......... | 20,000 | 5 22½@ 5 27½ | 5 17½@ 5 20 |
| Chestnut....... | 8,000 | 4 35 @ 4 45 | 4 17½@ 4 20 |
| Total...... | 60,000 | | |

The average falling off in steam-boat is 32½ cents per ton, in grate 20 cents, in egg 47½ cents, in stove 6¼ cents, and in chestnut 21¼ cents.

## THE POSTMASTER'S SALARY.

It was ascertained at the Post Office, yesterday, that a bill had been introduced in Congress by Mr. Platt, of Owego, to increase the salary of the Postmaster to $10,000 a year. The present pay is $6,000. This is considered totally inadequate for the services performed and the responsibilities connected with the office. The Postmaster, it is said, has to give bonds in $1,000,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and he is made pecuniarily liable for the defalcations and official misconduct of any of his numerous subordinates. He has also to give bonds in $200,000 to the Treasury Department as custodian of the Post Office building. The interest on the money represented by the bonds would, it is claimed, exceed the salary nearly ten times. In former times it was the law to allow the Postmaster, besides a salary of $2,000, the rent of the lock-boxes, and the postage on all the City letters. The perquisites were enormous. A story is told by Mr. Forrester, the oldest officer in the postal service, of one New-York Postmaster named Coddington, whose income for one year amounted to $60,000. Now the income of the Postmaster is the smallest, and his bonds the largest, of any prominent officer under the Government.

## THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Robert E. Launitz, the sculptor, killed by a collision in the Harlem Tunnell, yesterday, found a verdict reflecting severely on the management of the railroad company. The jury found that the collision would not have occurred if a proper code of signals had been adopted by the companies; that the switchmen's instructions were not sufficiently explicit, leaving them to rely too much on their own judgments; and that it was criminal negligence to allow two trains on the same track to enter the tunnel, as in this instance, without having first ascertained that the preceding train had left the tunnel.

## SEVERELY CLUBBED.

Officer Donegan, of the First Precinct, who had a warrant for the arrest of Alick Savage, is charged with brutally beating the latter, whom he found sleeping in the hall-way of a house at Tillary and Prince streets. The clubbing occurred on Saturday night, and a rumor of the matter reached Police Head-quarters on that evening. The rumor, however, was indefinite, and the officials at Police Head-quarters pronounced it groundless. Yesterday it became known that Savage was made insensible by the clubbing, and has not yet recovered consciousness. He is at present in a very precarious condition.

## HEALTHY PARIS.

Recent returns show that the City of Paris is, next to London, the healthiest in Europe, the proportion of deaths being 21.9 per 1,000. Among the best sanitary arrangements of this capital, remarks the London *Echo*, are those affecting the meat supply, which gives employment to what was formerly a corporation having the monopoly of the sale of this necessary, but is now a flourishing industry, open to all comers, and subject to no Government supervision but that required by regard for the public health. Every person wishing to carry on the trade of butcher in Paris must inform the municipal authorities of his name, and the place where he intends to set up in business, and must give similar notice in case of removal. Private slaughter-houses are not allowed, and all meat is inspected in the public abattoirs, and on its entrance into the town before being delivered to the public. The number of butchers in Paris who employ from two to ten workmen is 804, and that of butchers employing one workman only or working alone is 328; total, 1,132. These 1,132 butchers carry on a business amounting to a figure of 135,000,000 francs.

## RICHMOND IN DANGER OF BEING TAKEN.

Richmond, Va., is about to be gobbled up by a gentleman in Mississippi, judging from a statement in the Louisville (Miss.) *Banner* of the 14th inst., which says: "Our old friend, Col. W. S. Bolling, informs us that he has received a letter from his attorney, in which he states that there can be no doubt but that the Colonel will recover the ownership to nearly one half of the City of Richmond, Va. If he gains the suit he will be worth more than $10,000,000." Col. Wm. S. Bolling is the Mayor of the little town of Louisville, Miss.

## THE WATER-COLOR SOCIETY.

To-day (Wednesday) the entire proceeds of the sale of tickets for admission to the Water-color Exhibition at the Academy of Design will be devoted to aid the suffering poor of this City. On the 28th the exhibition will close. The sale of pictures by the society has already nearly doubled those of last year. At the annual meeting all the officers of the society were re-elected.

# THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

## THE DUMPING NUISANCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following resolutions in relation to the dumping of garbage and street refuse were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Police be and is hereby informed that notwithstanding the orders of this board duly served upon the said Board of Police, prohibiting the dumping of garbage, filth, and street refuse upon grounds adjacent to the East River, between Ninety-second and Ninety-ninth streets, New-York, such material is daily deposited upon such grounds in violation of said orders and the sanitary ordinances.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Police be and is hereby requested to cause the immediate and effectual prevention of such dumping, and to inform this board of the action taken by said Board of Police in reference to the discontinuance of the said nuisance.

On the recommendation of the Sanitary Superintendent, the board ordered that the house No. 31 Baxter street be vacated on or before the 10th prox., the premises being unfit for human habitation owing to its dilapidated condition. The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending Feb. 21, 1874:

The number of inspections made by the inspectors were 2,025, as follows, viz.: 6 public buildings, 859 tenement-houses, 252 private dwellings, 126 other dwellings, 38 manufacturing and work shops, 22 stores and warehouses, 1 uninhabitable dwelling, 103 stables, 53 slaughter-houses, 8 dumping grounds, 9 gut-cleaning establishments, 3 manure dumps, 9 fat rendering establishments, 2 head-picking establishments, 2 breweries, 119 sunken and vacant lots, 5 piers and docks, 2 public sewer, 52 yards, courts, and areas, 92 cellars and basements, 54 wastepipes and drains, 139 privies and water-closets, 51 streets, gutters, and sidewalks, 3 dangerous stairways, 4 cisterns and cesspools, 11 other nuisances, 5 visits to contagious diseases. The number of reports thereon received from the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 441. During the past week 34 complaints have been received from citizens, and referred to the inspectors for investigation and report. The Disinfecting Corps have visited 77 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 77 houses, 77 privy-sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. One case of small-pox was removed to the hospital by the ambulance corps. Permits have been granted consignees of 47 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this Port. Permits have been granted scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect 81 privy-sinks. Comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending Feb. 21, 1874:

Week ending Feb. 14—Cerebro spinal menengitis, 3; typhoid, 6; scarlet, 65; measles, 24; diphtheria, 44; small-pox, 2.

Week ending Feb. 21—Cerebro spinal menengitis, 4; typhoid, 3; scarlet, 93; measles, 18; diphtheria, 44; small-pox, 1.

## SANITARY SUGGESTIONS.

TIMELY PRECAUTIONS — REMOVING THE ABATTOIRS BEYOND ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET—THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE.

The Sanitary Committee drew the attention of the Board of Health to a form of ordinance for the regulation of abattoirs submitted by the committee last Summer, and made the following report on the subject for the consideration of the board. The report was adopted by the board, and the meeting suggested in the report, where all parties interested will be heard, is fixed for March 3, at 2 P. M.:

The Sanitary Committee respectfully call the attention of the board to the form of an ordinance regulating the business of hog-slaughtering, submitted by the committee on the 23d day of July, 1873, and which was laid on the table. The object of that ordinance was to relieve the City of the nuisance growing out of this branch of slaughtering.

During the past season the attention of the committee has been frequently called not only to the nuisance created by hog-slaughtering, but to the growing evils of the business of slaughtering in general. Instead of concentrating in a small and suitable area, and in large establishments where the work can be done in a cleanly and economical manner, the constant tendency is to the multiplication of small and separate establishments, and to their diffusion over larger and larger territory. There are now upward of fifty of these separate buildings, and the board is frequently receiving applications from other parties to occupy new premises. Slaughter-houses are erected without the knowledge of the board, and when a permit is asked, the owner has already expended large sums of money, and under our present regulations is entitled to a permit. If the present policy of the board is continued the business of slaughtering in up-town districts will very soon become one of the most serious evils with which the health administration of this City will have to contend. The interests of the public health and of the public convenience demand the contraction, rather than the expansion, of the territory devoted to this business, as well as the abatement of those nuisances growing out of it, such as cattle driving and the transportation of butchers' refuse in the streets. The experience of the last Summer convinces the committee that the board should take early steps to bring this business under the most rigid sanitary control. Instead of an expansion of territory and an increase of buildings there should be the utmost concentration possible, or entire abandonment of the business on the instant. The committee are of the opinion that the conclusions to which they were inevitably led in the examination of the subject of hog-slaughtering apply with equal if not greater force to the business of slaughtering cattle and small stock, as at present conducted. We desire to call the attention of the board to some of the main features of that report:

The committee have maturely considered the following propositions:

I. The entire suppression of the business within the City limits.

II. The regulation of the business in existing slaughter-houses.

III. The concentration of the business in an abattoir.

1. The most effectual method of relieving the City from the nuisance which hog-slaughtering creates is, of course, its entire suppression within the City limits, and such action on the part of the Board as would suppress the business would, in our opinion, be justified, if it were not possible otherwise to remedy existing evils. The alleged inconveniences and difficulties attending conducting the business outside the City—such as the perishable nature of meats, difficulties of transportation, the deprivations of the poor who purchase of the packing-houses, &c., &c.—have no real existence. The hog-slaughterers at Communipaw, who largely supply our markets, do not attach any importance to this objection. And we are convinced, after much inquiry, that if this business were concentrated at some accessible point on the river beyond the City limits, it could be carried on not only much more economically than at present, but the facilities for the distribution of the meats in the City, the disposition of refuse, &c., would be greatly facilitated. The transportation of meats, in properly-prepared barges, would greatly tend to their preservation, and the refuse could all be utilized by proper apparatus on the premises.

2. The regulation of the business in existing slaughter-houses, a measure strongly advocated by the butchers, cannot in the opinion of the committee be so ordered as to obviate some of the most objectionable features of the trade. The same territory now occupied would be required, the herding of hogs would be distributed over the same area, the care of refuse would be very imperfect, and that negligent and imperfect management which always characterizes small dealers and tradesmen would render the business under the most rigid supervision objectionable, especially during the Summer months.

3. The concentration of the business in a single building or abattoir, within the City limits, is the last method considered by the committee. This method contemplates the concentration of the entire business, yarding, slaughtering, rendering, &c., in a single building. Such a structure to meet sanitary requirements, must be located on the river front, must be of such dimensions as to accommodate the entire business in all its details, and of such material and construction as to prevent all nuisances. That such construction in New-York is practicable, is evident from the success of the abattoir system in other cities, and from the testimony of those familiar with all the details of the business.

We are therefore of the opinion that the board should adopt the first or third method. Of these the first would undoubtedly most effectually remove for all time the offense which the business creates. Nor do the objections which the butchers allege appear to have any just weight. Ample facilities for the business can be obtained near the City, on the river front, and transportation of meats by water to various points would be a great improvement upon the present carriage by trucks. Yet we do not believe that any business should be driven from the City which can by proper regulations be rendered practically inoffensive. And we are of the opinion that this business can, by the adoption of the third plan, be rendered inoffensive. If the parties interested in this business would unite and in good faith provide a suitable building, with all the appliances and appointments of a modern abattoir, this trade, in all its details now so offensive, could be rendered an ornament to the City.

An extended examination of existing slaughter-houses for cattle and sheep, and the increasing evils and nuisances attendant thereon, have convinced the committee that the above conclusions apply with equal force to the entire business. The configuration of the island and the pressure of the population upon all the available space for dwellings, renders it imperative that an offensive trade like this shall either remove beyond the City limits, or seek a location in the City where it can be carried on for all time without detriment to great public interests. As the warm season is again approaching with its attendant dangers of a high sickness and death-rate from those domestic pestilences which are so aggravated by sources of animal putrefaction which this business creates, the committee are of the opinion that the board should take such action as will remove this business entirely from the island, or concentrate it in a single properly located, appointed and managed abattoir. We recommend the adoption of the following ordinance, but we deem it advisable to give all parties interested an opportunity to be heard before it is finally adopted. We recommend, therefore, that the board appoint 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday next, March 3, at the rooms of the Health Department, for a hearing on this subject, and that the Secretary send a copy of the proposed ordinance, with a notice of the meeting, to all parties engaged in the business of slaughtering.

Section 183. That from and after the 1st day of July 1874, the slaughtering or dressing of cattle, sheep, hogs, and calves shall not be allowed or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of One Hundred and Tenth street, except in a single abattoir or building of a plan approved by the Board of Health, and of capacity sufficient to accommodate the entire business of slaughtering in said City, and to admit of the yarding, use, and disposition of all the parts of the animals slaughtered or dressed, so as effectually to prevent all nuisance or offensive odors therefrom, and to secure the wholesomeness of the meat as human food.

STEPHEN SMITH, Chairman.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE FORGERIES.

Nothing of special interest in connection with the arrest of the alleged stock forger, E. D. McKay, occurred yesterday. The regular meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon, was postponed until this afternoon. The report of the subcommittee appointed to investigate the forgeries will be presented and acted upon to-day.

# THE LATE MR. HENRY SMITH.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

### REMAINS LYING IN STATE—FLORAL TRIBUTES—CIVIC AND MILITARY PARADE—THE LINE OF MARCH.

Resting on a catafalque in the Governor's Room, the remains of the late Police Commissioner, Henry Smith, lay in state yesterday. They were literally embowered in flowers. At the foot, on a pedestal, stood a magnificent floral cross and anchor, four feet high, composed of Kalla lilies and choice exotics. This was the gift of Mrs. Sheridan Shook. Floral tributes of mammoth size were also placed at the head. One was a monument five feet high, made of tube-roses, white lillies, &c., with the name of the deceased in a circle. This sepulchral ornament was sent by the Street-cleaning Bureau. The lid of the casket in which the body lay presented a rare and costly floral display. A crown of flowers surmounted by a cross, the gift of Mrs. M. T. Brennan, stood at the base of the monument, near the face of the dead, and on either side two broken floral columns, the Masonic emblems of death, relieved the scene above—one was the gift of Commissioner Van Nort, and the other of Breslin, Purcell & Co. Below these, on the lid, rested a circular bed of flowers, sent by Mrs. Wm. Budd; a beautiful floral harp, presented by Mrs. Charles G. Cornell; a handsome coronet of flowers, the gift of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, of which the deceased was a Director, and a cross and anchor, to which was appended a small card, bearing the words, "With the condolence of the John J. O'Brien Association." On the left side of the catafalque lay many other tributes of a similar character, among them a floral bed, sent by the detective force, with the words, "In Memoriam," and the name of the deceased in a wreath; a basket of choice flowers from Commissioner George Starr, and a large floral heart. There were also a wreath from Cody Infanger, and a cross and crown of flowers from Charles J. Arthur. The room was tastefully decorated with mourning, relieved by white festoons. All the approaches to it from the vestibule, together with the columns, stair-rails, and the main entrance, were similarly covered. A like scene was presented in front of the building. A detachment of Police, under Capt. Byrnes, were in charge of the hall. Among those who viewed the remains were Mayor Havemeyer, Alderman Morris, Col. Dunlap, Commissioner Gardner, Commissioner Charlick, John H. Strahan, Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Sheriff Conner, Sherridan Shook, Commissioner Starr, Assemblyman Woods, Ex-Postmaster Jones, Inspector Thorne, Commissioners Wheeler, Stern, and Laimbeer, Chas. Devlin, and others.

Yesterday morning a meeting of the members of the Police Board, the Joint Committee of the Common Council, the military authorities, and the representatives of several civic societies was held at Police Head-quarters for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the obsequies. Among those present at the meeting were Police Commissioner Gardner, Police Justice Morgan, Major Gen. Shaler, Aldermen Morris, Billings, Monheimer, Flanagan, and Gilon; Assistant Aldermen Healey, Foley, Somers, Kreps, and Wade; Gen. Pinckney, Clerk of the Common Council; Wm. H. Moloney, Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Alderman Morris was appointed Chairman, and Gen. Pinckney Secretary. Superintendent Matsell was appointed Chief Marshal, and Gen. Shaler Associate Marshal. Messrs. Thurlow Weed and A. D. Barber were clothed with power to select the pall-bearers. The details of the procession were placed in charge of Superintendent Matsell, Gen. Shaler, and Gen. Pinckney. After consultation with Gen. Shaler, Superintendent Matsell issued the following notice:

The undersigned, appointed by the Joint Committee of the Common Council and the Police Department, as Chief Marshal on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of the late Hon. Henry Smith, hereby directs the following details relating to the escort:

I. The escort will consist of a detachment of two battalions of the Police Department, a battalion of the Fire Department, and a regiment of infantry of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y.

II. These organizations will be reported by their commanding officers to the Chief Marshal at the City Hall at 12:30 P. M., and take post in line in the following order, from right to left: 1. The detachment of Police in front of the City Hall and facing it, the centre opposite the main entrance. 2. The battalion of the Fire Department. 3. The regiment of infantry.

III. On the appearance of the corpse the escort will salute and the bands play an appropriate air. As soon as the corpse is placed in the hearse the music of each organization will take post on its left, and the escort will break into column left in front, and move forward to its position in front of the hearse.

IV. The route of march will be up Broadway to Waverley place, to Fifth avenue, to Twelfth street, to Greenwich avenue, to Eighth avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Seventh avenue. When the head of the escort reaches the east side of Seventh avenue it will be formed in line face to the right, and stand at present arms or salute while the hearse passes along the line to the church.

V. While the services are being performed in the church the hearse and carriages will move down Seventh avenue and return to the church heading northward, at the same time the escort will break into column and move forward so far as to bring the rear of the column to Seventh avenue.

VI. After leaving the church the route will be over Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue to Forty-second street. Upon reaching Forty-second street the escort will be again formed in line, face to the right, and stand in line at present arms or salute while the hearse passes to the depot.

VII. After the corpse has been removed to the cars the escort will be dismissed and moved off to the right.

By order of GEORGE W. MATSELL,
Chief Marshal.

The following order was issued by Gen. Shaler calling upon the Seventh Regiment for escort duty.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1874.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7.—In compliance with the request of the "Joint Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for the obsequies of the late Hon. Henry Smith, President of the Police Department of this City," the Seventh Regiment is hereby detailed to take part in the funeral ceremonies as escort and will report to Geo. W. Matsell, Chief Marshal, at the City Hall, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

By order of Major General ALEX. SHALER.
CARL JUSSEN, Lieut. Col. and A. A. D. C.

The following officers were appointed a committee on behalf of the Police Department to accompany the remains to Amsterdam: Inspectors Geo. W. Dilks and Geo. W. Walling, and Capts. Theron H. Bennett, Twelfth Precinct; Jeremiah Petty, Fifth Precinct; John J. Mount, Seventh Precinct; Francis C. Speight, Thirty-second Precinct; Theron T. Copeland, Drill Officer; Chas. Ulman, Fourth Precinct; Edward Walsh, Fourteenth Precinct; Anthony J. Allaire, Twenty-first Precinct. John Gunner, Nineteenth Precinct; William A. Van Dusen, First Precinct; Alexander S. Williams, Eighth Precinct; John H. McCullagh, Twenty-ninth Precinct; Charles McDonnell, Thirty-first Precinct; Ira S. Garland, Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Wm. H. Clinchy, Fourteenth Precinct. The Police escort will consist of the First and Second Battalions, commanded by Inspectors Dilks and Walling. The guard of honor will be formed of Inspectors McDermott and Thorne and all the Captains in the department, and will march in a hollow square, surrounding the pall-bearers and hearse. The Police escort will number over 1,000 men.

The following is the order of procession as agreed upon by Superintendent Matsell and Gen. Shaler.

Six Mounted Policemen.
The Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Emmons Clark commanding.
Battalion of the Fire Department under command of Chief Eli Bates.
Benevolent Lodge No. 28 F. A. M.
Delegations from the Henry Smith Club, First Assembly District Republican Association, Americus, Lincoln, and Blossom Clubs, and other civic societies.
The Mounted Squad.
Superintendent Matsell, Gen. Shaler, and Capt. Williamson, of the Third Precinct, in a carriage.
Ninth Regiment Band.
Second Battalion of Police, under command of Inspector Walling.
First Battalion of Police, under Inspector Dilks.
Hearse and pall-bearers, surrounded by the Guard of Honor.
Relatives in carriages.
Police and Health Commissioners.
Police Justices.
Mayor and Common Council.
Heads of Departments.
Citizens generally.
Rear Guard of Police.

The Board of Health of the City of New-York, desirous of expressing their sincere regret at the death of their colleague, Mr. Henry Smith, and their appreciation of his loss, unanimously passed the following resolutions yesterday:

*Resolved*, That during his connection with the present board, both as a member of the board and in his official capacity as President of the Board of Police, Mr. Henry Smith has rendered signal and efficient service. As a member of the board, his constant interest in measures which tended to promote the public health, his practical suggestions, aided and encouraged the other members; while as President of the Police he assured a hearty co-operation in executing the orders of this board.

*Resolved*, That we tender to his family in their affliction our earnest sympathies, and that the members attend his funeral.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, published in the *City Record*, and a copy sent to his family.

## SCHOOL MATTERS IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

A delegation of the Board of Education of this City, consisting of Messrs. Halstead, Dowd, Wetmore, Pattison, Baker, Townsend, and Vermilyea, together with Superintendent Stagg, inspected all the schools in the new Twenty-fourth Ward, under the direction of Messrs. Morris Wilkins and Mark K. Hamilton, Trustees of the schools in the ward, nine in number, which are now in excellent running order. The gentlemen representing the Board of Education expressed themselves as being well pleased with the condition of the schools with a few exceptions—those at Spuyten Duyvil, Belmont, and one other not being what they should be. The residents of Riverdale have presented a petition for a new school-house, and the subject will come up at the next meeting for consideration and action. The teachers formerly attached to School District No. 1, town of West Farms, having failed to receive any compensation for their services subsequent to Oct. 1, 1873, are suffering great embarrassment on that account, and an application has been made to the Legislature through Hon. Wm. Herring for the passage of some bill which will afford them proper relief under the circumstances of the case.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

### RAILROAD TOPICS—CHEAP TRANSPORTATION—THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of stockholders and bondholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad was held at the office of the Union Trust Company yesterday, and was well attended. A plan of reorganization was presented and read by Col. O. D. Ashley, which called forth some discussion. The document is very elaborate, but, relieved of its legal verbiage, it presented comprehensive points for consideration. Mr. James E. Abbott offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That there be a committee of five selected by the President of this meeting, two of whom shall be from the stockholders, two of whom shall be from the bondholders, and the fifth member of said committee to be the President of the Union Trust Company or his legal representatives.

*Resolved*, That the said committee shall have full power to investigate and take testimony as to the entire past management of this road, and report to an adjourned meeting of the stock and bond holders to be named by said committee.

*Resolved*, That the said committee, in addition to their report on the management, past and present, shall be requested to submit a plan to the said adjourned meeting for the future operation and management of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Road.

The chairman appointed the following committee in accordance with the resolutions: J. De Neufville, J. E. Abbott, Charles W. Hasler, W. H. Merrit, and Edward King, Esq., President of the Union Trust Company. The committee came together after the adjournment of the meeting, and chose Mr. De Neufvill Chairman and Mr. Hasler Secretary. The committee appointed Messrs. Hasler and Merrit a subcommittee to go to Rock Island, investigate the condition of the road, and make report to the committee.

The Cheap Transportation Association is interesting itself earnestly in all matters appertaining to the intentions of its organization. The Committee on Financial Facilities have finished their report, and will submit it at the next regular meeting. An important meeting of the Canal Committee will be held soon, to consider a number of plans for canal transportation which have been offered to the association. The Canal Committee has already prepared a petition to the Legislature, asking that the State Canal Committee examine into and arrange for a trial of the invention of Mr. H. H. Baker, of Plainfield, N. J., of a plan for towing on the canals. The invention, from its character, lay outside the limits of the steam canal-boat contest authorized by the State, but the association consider the plan well worthy of examination. The Secretary is prepared to furnish members and others with copies of the constitution, by-laws, list of officers, Directors, &c., of the association, just published.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, Receiver of the Bank of the Commonwealth, of this City, informed a TIMES reporter that on Dec. 15, 1873, a dividend of thirty per cent. had been paid depositors of the bank, and that on the 9th of March prox. a dividend of fifty per cent. would be paid. A final dividend would be paid if the real estate of the bank should be sold. The time fixed for the sale is Tuesday, March 3 prox., and the property would be put up for disposal by E. H. Ludlow, at the Merchants' Sales-rooms. If a sale be effected, the first dividend will be declared within thirty days after. Mr. Bailey stated that the dividends paid and to be paid were declared after $650,000 on call loans of the bank had been met.

The Quicksilver Mining Company held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The following Directors were unanimously chosen for the ensuing year: Messrs. Daniel Drew, Abraham B. Baylis, Edwin Hoyt, Eugene M. Robinson, Wm. H. Drew, James H. Banks, Wm. H. Hays, Henry A. Kent, Edward Brandon, Howard C. Dickinson, and James D. Smith.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President, Daniel Drew; Vice President, A. B. Baylis; Treasurer, E. N. Robinson; Secretary, David H. Mahaney. Executive Committee—Daniel Drew, E. N. Robinson, A. B. Baylis, Jas. H. Banker, James D. Smith.

The stockholders adopted a resolution to convert common stock to preferred stock, on payment of $5 per share, and interest from April 18, 1870. This action the stockholders claim will settle all litigation, and place the stock on a dividend-paying basis.

Collector Arthur has received the following important communication from Secretary Richardson, which explains itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

SIR: Respectfully referring to the letter of the Department addressed to you on the 17th instant, relative to your assessment of duty on certain entries covered by appeals Nos. 1,959 B and 1,971 B, which in part involved the conversion of the Prussian thaler into United States money for assessment of duty, I have to say that, upon a further consideration of the case, the department is of opinion that, until the value of the thaler has been officially proclaimed, in accordance with act of March 3, 1873, the value thereof fixed by the act of May 22, 1846, to wit, sixty-nine cents, should be taken as the proper value thereof in estimating the value of invoices made out in that currency.

As a rule it may be stated, as has been heretofore held in the letters of the department, that all currencies not fixed by the new table issued by the department shall be taken at the value fixed by the laws of the United States in force prior to the act of March 3, 1873.

The decision of the department on said appeals, dated the 17th inst., so far as it affects the value of the thaler, is therefore reversed, and you will readjust the entries by computing the value of the thaler at sixty-nine cents, and hereafter govern your action accordingly.

I am, very respectfully,
WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

## BUSINESS IN THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Phœbe Lozier died, leaving personal property to the amount of $5,000, which she willed to the wife of a deceased son, named Mrs. Rich, who subsequently remarried. Some time before her death Mrs. Lozier executed an assignment of a mortgage of $5,000 which she held to Mrs. Rich in consideration of an agreement entered into by Mrs. Rich to take care of her to the end of her life. The brothers of the decedent are contesting the validity of the will on the ground of undue influence used by Mrs. Rich. The attesting witnesses were yesterday examined before Surrogate Hutchings....The application for letters of administration of the estate of Deborah Steiner, the daughter of Jacob Steiner, was adjourned from yesterday to Monday. The applicants are Philip and Florence Steiner, the brother and sister of the decedent.

## CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants ninety-six, amounting to $81,376 27; pay-rolls, number of warrants one, amounting to $18,385 70, total number of warrants ninety-seven, amounting to $99,761 37. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $26,797 01; from arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $20,794 13; from collection of assessments, and interest, $1,127 88; from water rents, and fees, &c., $21,186 13; from water rents, $1,055 05; from licenses, Mayor's office, $108; total, $68,068 20. Controller Green yesterday commenced paying the laborers on "small pipes" to 15th inst., amounting to $18,385 10.

## THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

The French Canadian societies of this country, composed of benevolent and protective associations and societies agitating the question of annexation have followed the example of the French societies, in forming a central union of all the French Canadian societies in the United States. The officers are: Messrs. George Batchelor, President, and P. A. Normandeau and Fr. Lefebre, Secretaries. A convention of French Canadian societies will be held in this City next Summer.

## DEFYING MR. BERGH—SHOOTING TAME BIRDS.

There was a private shooting-match in Jerome Park on Wednesday. The party arrived on the ground in stylish vehicles, with liveried footmen and drivers. The preparations for the contest were kept secret, to avoid a raid by Mr. Bergh's officers. There were about forty subscribers at $25 each. Among them were Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. Wright Sandford, Mr. W. Douglass, Vice Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Harry Leavitt, Mr. Lawrence R. Jerome, Mr. Leonard Jerome, and several members of the Union Club. The shooting was at a distance of about half a block. Some of the doves were so tame that they hopped on the ground on being let out of the trap, and they had to be frightened into flying to be shot. Several watched the "sport" from the windows of the club-house. After it was over a champagne collation was served by Delmonico.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15½c., outside; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 624 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,389 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 64,536 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Cotton—Steady demand; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 3,931 bales; gross, 5,045 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,522 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 327,404 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,285 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,075 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,766 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 3,174 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,720 bales; coastwise, 432 bales; sales, 1,191 bales; stock, 69,092 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 25.—Cotton weak; demand limited; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, 2,179 bales; [illegible] bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| Shares | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Western Union | 76¼ |
| 300 | do. | 76⅜ |
| 800 | do. s3. | 76¼ |
| 3200 | do. | 76¼ |
| 200 | Pacific Mail | 42¼ |
| 200 | do. s3. | 42⅛ |
| 100 | Quicksilver Pf. | 38 |
| 100 | A. & P. Tel. c. | 17 |
| 300 | N.Y.C. & Hud. c. | 104½ |
| 600 | do. c. | 104⅝ |
| 550 | do. | 104⅝ |
| 1100 | Lake Shore s3. | 81½ |
| 200 | do. b3. | 81⅝ |
| 400 | do. | 81⅝ |
| 800 | do. s3. | 81½ |
| 1200 | do. s3. | 81⅜ |
| 300 | do. b3. | 81½ |
| 200 | do. | 81½ |
| 200 | North-west s3. | 58½ |
| 100 | Rock Island | 107¼ |
| 200 | do. | 107⅛ |
| 5 | do. | 107⅛ |
| 600 | Erie | 48⅛ |
| 100 | St. Paul | 46⅜ |
| 100 | do. c. | 46⅜ |
| 1500 | Union Pacific | 34⅞ |
| 100 | do. s10. | 34½ |
| 1000 | do. s3. | 34⅞ |
| 800 | do. | 34⅞ |
| 100 | Alb. & Susq. | 94½ |
| 1500 | Tol. & Wab. | 51¼ |
| 100 | do. b3. | 51⅜ |
| 200 | do. c. | 51⅛ |
| 100 | Bos., H. & E. | 2⅛ |
| 200 | Han. & St. Jo. c. | 31¾ |
| 100 | Atl. & P. Pf. b3. | 19 |
| 100 | do. | 19 |
| 200 | do. s3. | 19¼ |
| 100 | do. | 19⅛ |
| 1200 | Ohio & Miss. | 32⅞ |
| 100 | C., C. & I. C. s3. | 31¼ |
| 100 | do. | 31⅜ |
| 300 | do. | 31⅛ |
| 100 | do. s3. | 31¼ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| Amount | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|
| $29,500 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 120⅝ |
| 2,500 | U. S. 5-20 R., '64 | 119⅜ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64 | 120 |
| 2,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '65 | 119⅜ |
| 40,000 | U. S. 5s, '81, C. | 114¾ |
| $16,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65 | 120¾ |
| 2,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new | 119¼ |
| 6,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 116¼ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. | 113⅜ |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| Amount | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Tenn. 6s, old | 90 |
| 10,000 | Tenn. 6s, old, ex Coup. | 70 |
| 4,000 | Tenn. 6s, new, ex Coup. | 69¼ |
| 5,000 | Va. 6s, Con. | 52 |
| 10,000 | do. | 51¾ |
| 5,000 | do. | 52 |
| 5,000 | Missouri 6s | 95¼ |
| 11,000 | do. | 95½ |
| 10,000 | N. Y. St. B. L. R. | 107 |
| 3,000 | Erie 1st | 103½ |
| 3,000 | N. Y. C. 7s, '76 | 100½ |
| 2,000 | N. Y. C. 1st Con. | 105½ |
| 9,000 | do. | 105¾ |
| 1,000 | Al. & Susq. 1st | 102 |
| 3,000 | Al. & Susq. 2d | 99⅞ |
| 5,000 | do. | 99½ |
| 16,000 | Mich. Cen. 7s | 98½ |
| 16,000 | L. S. Con. Coup. | 97 |
| 6,000 | U. Pac. 1st | 85¼ |
| 1,000 | U. Pac. 7s, L. G. | 82 |
| 1,000 | do. b. c. | 82¼ |
| 4,000 | U. Pac. 10s, Inc. | 82½ |
| 500 | L. S. Div. Bds. | 96 |
| 1,000 | do. | 97 |
| 10,000 | Chi. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. B. | 86 |
| 2,000 | D., L. & W. Con. | 103¼ |
| 1,000 | Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. | 87½ |
| 4,000 | Tol. & W. 2d | 91 |
| 5,000 | Gt. W. 1st, '88 | 93½ |
| 3,000 | do. | 93 |
| 5,000 | Gt. West. 2d | 84½ |
| 5,000 | Mor. & E. 2d | 99¾ |
| 10,000 | do. b3. | 100 |
| 22,000 | N. Y. C. Con. | 101¼ |
| 1,000 | N. J. C. 1st, new | 105½ |
| 2,000 | St. L. & I. M. 2d | 83½ |
| 2,000 | C., C. & I. C. 1st | 90 |
| 1,000 | do. b. c. | 90¼ |
| 8,000 | Ches. & O. 1st | 55½ |
| 2,000 | do. | 55¾ |
| 1,000 | Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div. | 92 |
| 10,000 | Canada So. 1st, Int. Cert. | 68 |
| 2,000 | L. & N. Con. '98 | 90 |
| 3,000 | Pac. of Mo. 1st | 79¾ |
| 47 | Continental Bank | 77 |
| 20 | Bk. of New-York | 125 |
| 100 | Bk. of Republic | 106 |
| 9 | Cen. Nat. Bank | 100 |
| 5 | Del. & H. Canal | 118 |
| 100 | Quick. M. Co. | 33 |
| 100 | do. b. c. | 32½ |
| 100 | Mar. L. & M. b. c. | 8⅞ |
| 7 | Penn. Coal b. c. | 285 |
| 100 | At. & Pac. Tel. | 17 |
| 200 | Am. Dist. Tel. | 62 |
| 200 | W. U. T. b. c. | 76⅝ |
| 300 | do. | 76⅜ |
| 200 | do. s3. | 76¼ |
| 200 | do. b3. | 76¼ |
| 1800 | do. | 76⅛ |
| 2500 | do. | 76¼ |
| 200 | do. | 76¼ |
| 300 | do. b3. | 76⅛ |
| 300 | Pa. M. S. S. Co. b. c. | 42½ |
| 300 | do. b3. | 42¼ |
| 100 | do. b3. | 42 |
| 100 | do. | 41⅞ |
| 100 | do. c. | 41⅞ |
| 300 | do. | 41¾ |
| 200 | Erie b. c. | 48 |
| 100 | do. s3. | 48 |
| 100 | do. | 47⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 47¼ |
| 100 | do. | 47⅛ |
| 700 | do. | 47 |
| 600 | do. | 46⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 46¾ |
| 300 | do. | 46¾ |
| 100 | do. b3. | 46⅞ |
| 10 | U. S. Express | 72 |
| 5 | Am. Ex. b. c. | 64¼ |
| 300 | N. Y. C. & H. b. c. | 104⅜ |
| 100 | Harlem b. c. | 132¼ |
| 800 | L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. | 81⅜ |
| 400 | do. b3. | 81⅝ |
| 1000 | do. s3. | 81¼ |
| 1300 | do. | 81¼ |
| 20 | Mich. Cen. | 90 |
| 25000 | Ill. Cen. Scrip, b. c. s20. | 104 |
| 200 | Un. Pac. b. c. s3. | 34⅞ |
| 1300 | do. | 34⅞ |
| 1500 | do. b3. | 34⅞ |
| 500 | do. s10. | 34½ |
| 2400 | do. | 34¾ |
| 100 | do. | 34¾ |
| 400 | do. | 34⅝ |
| 200 | do. c. | 34⅝ |
| 1000 | do. b3. | 34¾ |
| 100 | C. & N. W. b. c. s3. | 58¼ |
| 300 | do. | 58⅜ |
| 500 | do. | 58¼ |
| 15 | do. | 58½ |
| 100 | do. s3. | 58⅛ |
| 100 | do. b3. | 58 |
| 200 | do. | 58 |
| 800 | do. | 57⅞ |
| 100 | do. b3. | 58 |
| 100 | do. | 58⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 58 |
| 300 | do. c. | 58 |
| 100 | do. s3. | 58⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 58 |
| 300 | do. | 58⅛ |
| 200 | C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. | 75⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 75 |
| 100 | do. b3. | 75 |
| 160 | C., C., C. & I. b. c. c. | 81 |
| 200 | do. | 81 |
| 5 | New-Jersey Cen. | 106 |
| 100 | Chi. & R. I. b. c. | 107⅛ |
| 800 | do. | 107 |
| 500 | do. | 106⅞ |
| 200 | C., M. & St. P. b. c. | 46⅜ |
| 200 | do. | 46¼ |
| 100 | do. s3. | 46⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 46⅛ |
| 540 | do. | 46⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 46 |
| 400 | Tol. & Wab. b. c. | 51⅛ |
| 400 | do. | 51 |
| 1200 | do. | 50⅞ |
| 1500 | do. | 50¾ |
| 200 | do. s3. | 50½ |
| 300 | do. | 50⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 50¾ |
| 100 | Bos., H. & E. b. c. | 2 |
| 100 | Del., L. & W. c. | 111 |
| 28 | do. | 111 |
| 200 | do. b. c. | 111 |
| 200 | do. | 110⅞ |
| 25 | C. & Alt. Pf., ex div. | 110 |
| 150 | Alb. & Susq. | 94 |
| 100 | N. J. So. b. c. s3. | 4 |
| 15 | C., Bur. & Q. b. c. | 110 |
| 100 | St. Lo., K. C. & N. Pf. b. c. | 30 |
| 100 | Pa. of Mo. b. c. | 42½ |
| 100 | St. L. & I. M. b. c. | 63½ |
| 100 | At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. | 19⅛ |
| 100 | do. b3. | 19⅛ |
| 25 | do. | 18½ |
| 200 | do. b3. | 19 |
| 100 | do. | 18⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 18⅞ |
| 200 | do. | 18⅞ |
| 200 | O. & M. b. c. s3. | 33 |
| 400 | do. | 33 |
| 200 | do. | 33 |
| 200 | do. s3. | 32⅞ |
| 500 | do. b3. | 33 |
| 200 | C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3. | 31¼ |
| 100 | do. | 31¼ |
| 100 | do. s3. | 31⅛ |
| 300 | do. | 31 |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| Shares | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|
| 200 | Western Union | 76⅛ |
| 100 | A. & P. Tel. | 17¼ |
| 100 | N. Y. C. & Hud. | 104⅜ |
| 200 | Erie Railway | 47 |
| 100 | Harlem | 132 |
| 100 | Lake Shore s3. | 81¼ |
| 300 | Union Pac. s10. | 34⅝ |
| 500 | do. | 34⅞ |
| 900 | do. s3. | 34⅝ |
| 600 | do. s20. | 34⅞ |
| 300 | C., C. & I. C. | 31⅝ |
| 300 | North-western | 58 |
| 100 | do. c. | 58 |
| 100 | St. Paul | 46⅛ |
| 100 | St. Paul Pf. | 72¾ |
| 200 | Del., Lack. & W. | 110⅞ |
| 100 | Han. & St. Jo. s3. | 31¼ |
| 100 | do. | 31⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 31⅛ |
| 100 | do. b30. | 31⅛ |
| 200 | Ohio & Miss. | 32⅞ |
| 100 | Atl. & Pac. P. b3. | 19 |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

| Amount | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64 | 119½ |
| 1,400 | U. S. 10-40 R. | 113⅝ |
| $25,000 | U. S. 5s Coup., '81 | 114⅝ |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| Amount | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|
| $7,000 | Tenn. 6s, o., ex c. | 70 |
| 13,000 | Mich. C. 7s b. c. | 98½ |
| 2,000 | Un. Pac. 10s. I. | 82½ |
| 10,000 | Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. | 82 |
| 2,000 | Chi. & N. W. Con. C. G. B. | 86 |
| 4,000 | St. L. & I. M. 1st | 95½ |
| 6,000 | Gt. W. 1st, '88 | 93½ |
| 2,000 | L. S. C. C. Bds. | 97 |
| 1,000 | C. & R. I. & P. 7s | 10[illegible] |
| 100 | W. U. Tel. b. c. c. | 76⅛ |
| 300 | do. | 76⅛ |
| 100 | do. s5. | 76⅛ |
| 100 | do. s3. | 76⅜ |
| 100 | do. | 76⅛ |
| 100 | do. b3. | 76⅜ |
| 100 | do. | 76⅜ |
| 200 | do. | 76⅛ |
| 200 | Quick. Min. b. c. | 32¼ |
| 100 | Quicksilver Pf. | 37¾ |
| 15 | Wells-Far. E. b. c. s3. | 78 |
| 100 | do. | 76¾ |
| 7 | do. | 78¼ |
| 100 | P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. b3. | 42 |
| 100 | do. | 41⅞ |
| 500 | do. | 41⅞ |
| 100 | Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. | 42¼ |
| 100 | Han. & St. Jo. | 31⅛ |
| 800 | do. b. c. | 31 |
| 200 | do. s3. | 31 |
| 100 | H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. | 39¼ |
| 300 | do. | 39⅛ |
| 100 | do. s3. | 39½ |
| 100 | C., C. & I. C. b. c. | 31½ |
| 100 | do. | 31¼ |
| 200 | do. | 31⅛ |
| 100 | Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c. | 19 |
| 100 | do. s3. | 18⅞ |
| 200 | do. c. | 19 |
| 100 | do. | 19⅛ |
| 190 | Albany & Susq. | 94 |
| 60 | N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. | 104½ |
| 100 | Erie Railway b. c. | 47¼ |
| 20 | Mich. Cen. | 90 |
| 200 | L. S. & M. S. b. c. c. | 81¼ |
| 300 | do. | 81⅜ |
| 200 | do. b3. | 81¼ |
| 200 | do. s3. | 81¼ |
| 100 | do. s3. | 81⅛ |
| 10 | N. J. Cen. | 106 |
| 75 | Union Pacific | 34½ |
| 100 | do. | 34⅝ |
| 700 | do. s10. | 34⅜ |
| 200 | do. | 34⅝ |
| 600 | do. | 34⅝ |
| 100 | do. | 34½ |
| 2300 | do. | 34¼ |
| 30 | Chi. & N. W. b. c. | 58⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 58 |
| 100 | do. s3. | 58 |
| 100 | do. | 58¼ |
| 100 | C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. | 74⅞ |
| 100 | Chi. & R. I. b. c. | 106⅞ |
| 100 | C., M. & St. P. b. c. | 46⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 46⅛ |
| 100 | Tol., Wab. & W. | 50¾ |
| 100 | do. b. c. | 50½ |
| 100 | do. | 50½ |
| 600 | do. | 50⅝ |
| 100 | Del., L. & W. b. c. | 110¾ |
| 100 | do. | 110⅞ |
| 42 | P., Ft. W. & C. J. b. c. | 93½ |
| 200 | B., H. & Erie b. c. | 2 |
| 40 | Al. & T. Haute b. c. | 15 |
| 5 | Chi. & Alton, xd. | 106½ |
| 100 | do. | 107 |
| 8 | Chi. & Alton Pf. | 109½ |
| 400 | St. L. & I. M. b. c. | 63 |
| 100 | Ohio & M. b. c. s3. | 32⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 32¾ |
| 100 | do. | 32¼ |

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| Shares | Stock | Price |
|---|---|---|
| 400 | Western Union | 76⅛ |
| 100 | do. s3. | 76 |
| 100 | do. b4. | 76¼ |
| 1700 | do. | 76 |
| 100 | do. b3. | 76 |
| 1800 | do. | 75⅞ |
| 100 | do. b3. | 75⅞ |
| 900 | do. | 75⅞ |
| 500 | do. | 76 |
| 800 | do. | 75⅞ |
| 400 | Pacific Mail s3. | 41¾ |
| 200 | do. | 41⅞ |
| 300 | do. | 41⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 41½ |
| 400 | do. | 41¾ |
| 1500 | Lake Shore | 81½ |
| 900 | do. | 81⅛ |
| 100 | Union Pacific b3. | 34½ |
| 100 | do. | 34⅜ |
| 200 | do. s10. | 34¼ |
| 1300 | do. | 34⅜ |
| 100 | do. b3. | 34⅜ |
| 300 | do. | 34⅜ |
| 200 | do. | 34⅜ |
| 600 | do. | 34⅜ |
| 100 | N. Y. C. & Hud. | 104⅜ |
| 100 | Erie Railway b3. | 47¼ |
| 400 | do. | 47 |
| 300 | North-western | 58 |
| 100 | do. b3. | 58 |
| 100 | N. W. Pf. | 75¼ |
| 100 | do. s3. | 75 |
| 300 | Rock Island | 106¾ |
| 200 | do. | 106⅞ |
| 100 | St. Paul | 46 |
| 100 | do. | 46 |
| 600 | Tol. & Wab. s3. | 50½ |
| 1000 | do. | 50¾ |
| 700 | do. | 50⅝ |
| 100 | Del., Lack. & W. | 110¾ |
| 50 | St. Louis & I. M. | 63¾ |
| 300 | Ohio & Miss. | 32⅝ |
| 200 | Morris & Essex | 92½ |
| 100 | C., C. & I. C. | 31⅛ |
| 100 | do. s3. | 30⅞ |
| 100 | do. b3. | 31 |
| 500 | do. | 30⅞ |
| 100 | Atl. & Pac. P. b3. | 19¾ |
| 100 | do. | 19⅝ |

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The day has been unusually dull in all the Wall street markets, and prices generally heavy for Stocks, Gold, Exchange, and Money. The Money lenders, as well at Bank as on the Street, find it difficult to place their balances with the Brokers at 4@5 ⅌ cent. per annum, owing to the downward turn and dullness of speculation on the Stock Exchange. The Brokers who move on the immediate look of the market, either way, are selling *short* to a pretty considerable extent on Western Telegraph and some of the Western Roads, and of course *they* want no Money, while other parties holding Stocks, without much inclination to buy more, are able either to lend the Stocks out or to place their loans at 4@5 ⅌ cent., where they are not likely to be disturbed as long as the margins are kept good.

The spurt in the Gold Room yesterday to 113 ⅌ cent. was of short duration. Another turn in the sales to-day was to 112¾@112⅝ ⅌ cent. The Washington telegrams are less relied upon than last week as pointing to anything like an early settlement of the Banking and Greenback questions. Our own Washington correspondent hinted this morning that these questions will probably be voted upon not sooner than the very last days of the long session, which will be about June or July. He is probably right, unless the Republicans in the two Houses are moved to hold a conference or caucus on the whole financial subject, with a view to arrive at a mutual compromise of conflicting views and a proper understanding of sectional interests.

Exchange on London declined to $4 83½@$4 84 to the £ Sterling, and there was not much disposition to do business for Thursday's steamer. Indeed, the snow-storm made outside transactions so unpleasant that both Brokers and Bankers studied to do as little as possible.

At the Stock Exchange, as we have intimated, a good many of the Brokers had on their "selling boots," and they had evidently orders from some of the great operators to press their offerings at lower figures than yesterday. This was especially noticed in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Telegraph, Wabash, Erie, and North-west Common. The sales of Union Pacific were made in some cases seller's option, ten or fifteen days, to throw the contracts over the shutting of the transfers on Saturday next, Feb. 28, for the annual election. After these sales the Cash price also gave way. The sales of Erie were slightly affected by the strike among the freight-train laborers and the weaker quotations from London. The Telegraph Stock was severely hammered, but closed without serious decline from the last price of Tuesday.

In the Railroad Bonds there was more doing than yesterday, and the State Bonds also showed a fair measure of orders. The Public Funds were steady. The New 5 ⅌ cents sold up to 114¾ ⅌ cent.

Closing Quotations—FEB. 25.

| | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 114½ | 114⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 120½ | 120⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July | 120¼ | 120 |
| American Gold | 112⅞ | 112⅝ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 84½ | $4 84 |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 104⅝ | 104⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 107¼ | 106⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 42½ | 41⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 46⅜ | 46 |
| Western Union | 76⅜ | 75⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 34⅞ | 34⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 81¾ | 81¼ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 51½ | 50⅝ |
| Harlem | 132½ | 131¼ |
| North-west | 58½ | 57⅞ |
| North-west Preferred | 75½ | 74⅞ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 31½ | 31 |
| Adams Express | 96¾ | 96½ |
| United States Express | 72½ | 72 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 77⅛ | 77 |
| American Express | 64¾ | 64⅝ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 111 | 110¾ |
| Central New-Jersey | 107 | 106½ |
| Panama | 116½ | 115¾ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 73 | 72½ |
| Erie | 48¼ | 47⅛ |
| Atlantic and Pacific | 19⅛ | 19 |

The following are the prices at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| Security | Price |
|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81 | 119½ |
| 6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81 | 120¼ |
| 5-20 reg., '62 | 117 |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 117¼ |
| 5-20 reg., '64 | 119 |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 119¼ |
| 5-20 reg., '65 | 119 |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 120⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., n. i., '65 | 118½ |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 | 119 |
| 5-20 reg., '67 | 119 |
| 5-20 coup., '67 | 120 |
| 5-20 reg., '68 | 120 |
| 5-20 coup., '68 | 119¼ |
| 10-40 coup. | 116 |
| 5s coup., '81 | 114⅝ |
| 6s Currency | 116¼ |

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

| Stock | Bid |
|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, old | 90 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bonds | 89 |
| Tenn. 6s, new, ex c. | 69½ |
| Tenn. 6s, new, n. s. | 70¼ |
| Virginia 6s, old | 36 |
| Virginia 6s, con. bs. | 51¾ |
| Virginia 6s, def. bs. | 11⅝ |
| N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J. | 35 |
| N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O. | 35 |
| N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, J. & J. | 25 |
| N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, A. & O. | 25 |
| N. C. 6s, s. t., class 1 | 10¼ |
| N. C. 6s, s. t., class 2 | 10¼ |
| N. C. 6s, s. t., class 3 | 10 |
| South Carolina 6s | 25 |
| S. C. 6s, Jan & July | 9⅛ |
| S. C. 6s, Fund. act, '66 | 14 |
| Missouri 6s | 95½ |
| Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is. | 91½ |
| Mo. 6s, Asyl. or Uni. | 91 |
| Connecticut 6s | 101 |
| Rhode Island 6s | 103¼ |
| Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O. | 16 |
| Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. | 15 |
| Ohio 6s, 1881 | 103 |
| Ohio 6s, 1886 | 103 |
| Kentucky 6s | 99 |
| Illinois coup, 6s, '77 | 96 |
| Illinois coup. 6s, '79 | 96 |
| Illinois war loan | 96 |
| Indiana 5s | 101 |
| Michigan 6s, '78-'79 | 96 |
| N. Y. reg. bounty l. | 106¼ |
| N. Y. coup. bounty l. | 106½ |
| N. Y. 6s, canal l., '74 | 110 |
| N. Y. 6s, canal l., '75 | 110 |
| N. Y. 6s, canal l., '77 | 110 |
| N. Y. 6s, canal l., '78 | 110 |
| N. Y. 5s, canal l., '75 | 102 |
| N. Y. 6s, c. l., gold, '87 | 112 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| Bank | Bid |
|---|---|
| New-York | 125 |
| Union | 132½ |
| America | 145 |
| City | 265 |
| Mechanics & Traders' | 121 |
| Commerce | 116½ |
| Mercantile | 110 |
| American Exchange | 109½ |
| Chatham | 129 |
| Bank of the Republic | 106 |
| Irving | 124 |
| Metropolitan | 130 |
| Market | 118 |
| Corn Exchange | 118 |
| Continental | 77 |
| St. Nicholas | 105 |
| Importers' & Traders' | 194 |
| N. Y. Nat. Exchange | 85 |
| Central National | 100 |
| First National | 172 |
| Fourth National | 105 |
| Ninth National | 100 |
| Oriental | 165 |
| Gold Exchange | 118 |
| Bank's' & Brok's' Ass. | 90 |
| Germania | 112 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 25.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 100¼ | 100½ |
| City 6s, new | 102⅞ | 103 |
| Camden and Amboy | 123½ | 123¾ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 103⅜ | 104 |
| Reading | 115½ | 115¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60 | 60¼ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 43 | 43¼ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 21¾ | 22 |
| Northern Central | 37 | About |
| Lehigh Navigation | 91½ | 92 |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 97 | 97¼ |

The March Coupons of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Road will be paid by Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Pine street.

Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty street, will pay the March Coupons of the Chicago and Alton Company.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. will pay the March Coupons of the Erie Company.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 112 Broadway, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and other legitimate enterprises possessing substantial inducements.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 25—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1867s, 106½. New 5s, 104⅛.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 90c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £312,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 8 1-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 7¾d.

Evening—Common Rosin, 7s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 25—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 3s. ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine opened at 35s. 3d. and closed at 35s.@35s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—Petroleum, 31⅛f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Sugar—No. 12 Dry Standard, 15@15½ reals ⅌ arroba. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, $1 25@$1 37½; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 50; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $3 50@$3 75. Loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $5 50@$6; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $3 75@$4. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 77@78 ⅌ cent. premium; short-sight, currency, 80@81 premium; 60 days, gold, 99@100 premium; short-sight, gold, 103@104 premium; on London, 120@121 premium; on Paris, 96@99 premium. Spanish Gold, 100 ⅌ cent. premium.

## BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The demand for domestic Wool is fair and the market firm. The trade having hardly as yet digested the late favorable news of the recent London sales, the transactions here have not, consequently, been to any extent. Holders of fine fleeces are confident of a higher range of prices, and with stocks considerably reduced an improvement in the late current rates is looked for. We quote medium, extra, and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 55c.@57c.; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 50c.@53½c., according to quality, and Delaine and Combing Fleeces at 55c.@60c. ⅌ ℔. Superfine and extra Pulled has been in fair demand at 40c.@48c. ⅌ ℔., with sales chiefly from 50c.@55c. ⅌ ℔. for good and desirable lots. California is quiet, and buyers still hesitate to purchase [illegible] of low grades.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| Article | Quantity |
|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 41 |
| Bees-wax, pks. | 21 |
| Cotton, bales | 4,206 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 40 |
| Copper, bbls. | 66 |
| Dried Fruit, pks. | 34 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,781 |
| Flour, bbls. | 11,673 |
| Wheat, bushels | 164,200 |
| Corn, bushels | 136,500 |
| Oats, bushels | 27,900 |
| Rye, bushels | 16,600 |
| Malt, bushels | 7,500 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 872 |
| Beans, bbls. | 384 |
| Peas, bushels | 1,300 |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 1,200 |
| Hops, bales | 105 |
| Hides, bales | 1,020 |
| Leather, sides | 17,856 |
| Moss, bales | 92 |
| Spirits Turp., bbls. | 146 |
| Tar, bbls. | 3,147 |
| Resin, bbls. | 1,596 |
| Oil cake, pks. | 516 |
| Pork, pks. | 37 |
| Beef, pks. | 247 |
| Cut-meats, pks. | 330 |
| Lard, pks. | 207 |
| Lard, kegs | 300 |
| Stearine, pks. | 215 |
| Butter, pks. | 2,920 |
| Cheese, pks. | 2,625 |
| Tallow, pks. | 42 |
| Dressed Hogs, No. | 2,749 |
| Rice, pks. | 70 |
| Starch, bxs. | 3,350 |
| Tobacco, hhds. | 145 |
| Tobacco, bxs. & cases | 774 |
| Whisky, bbls. | 1,044 |
| Wool, bales | 70 |

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Agostina S., for Rotterdam—31,333 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner Ontario, for Port-au-Prince—50 bbls. Pork, 780 bbls. Flour, 25 bxs. Sugar, 2 tcs. Hams, 2 cases Butter.

BEES-WAX—Yellow meets with a ready sale within the range of 31½c.@33½c. ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly dealt in since our last at unchanged rates. Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, quoted at 13½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Trade has been devoid of animation in regular channels; yet prices have been quoted steady. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25. ⅌ ton. At the auction sale of Scranton to-day 60,000 tons were sold at easier prices, ranging from $4 17½@$5 20, as against $4 35@$5 27½ in January.

COFFEE—Without further material change. Of the Ontario's cargo, 7,681 bags Rio have been sold at from 23½c.@25c., gold.

COCOA—Has been slow of sale, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 14c.@16c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Grenada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c., with 400 bags reported sold on private terms; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery at rather steadier prices, quotations, however, remaining as in our last. Sales 2,179 bales, including 1,449 bales to shippers, 321 bales to spinners, and 409 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, an active business has been reported at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔., closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,550 bales, (of which 3,350 bales were on last evening, and 30,200 bales to-day,) with 900 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15 1-16c.; March, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; April, 15 11-16c.; May, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; June, 16¾c.; July, 17⅛c. and August, 17 5-16c.@17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,206 bales, including 1,448 bales from Norfolk, 425 bales from Savannah, 482 bales from Wilmington, 564 bales from Charleston, and 1,287 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 17,243 bales, and thus far this week, 72,987 bales, against 87,514 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,022,477 bales, against 2,678,515 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 24,624 bales; exports to the Continent, 15,805 bales. Stock—In New-York, 126,427 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 844,983 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| Good Ordinary | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14 13-16 | 14 13-16 |
| Low Middling | 15 | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| Middling | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Good Middling | 17¼ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been comparatively tame, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to prices. Shipping Extras have been in some request—partly low-grade stock for the English market, and partly choice City Mill for the West Indies. In most other grades trade has been confined to small job lots to meet urgent wants within our range. The sales reported since our last have been 14,900 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 45@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 75, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 90; low-grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 75@$7 15, ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 6,250 bbls. shipping Extras, mostly City Mill stock, within our range....Southern Flour weak at about yesterday's figures; 500 bbls. sold, in lots....Rye Flour steady, but quiet; 270 bbls. sold....Corn-meal in moderate demand within the previous range; sales, 650 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $4@$4 35, with some inferior as low as $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has further declined about 3c. ⅌ bushel under liberal offerings and a less confident demand, especially on export account, closing quite heavily. Winter Wheat quiet and unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 94,000 bushels at $1 55@$1 58 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, the latter an extreme price for choice; $1 52 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 50@$1 52 for ordinary to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly $1 51 for fair and $1 52 for prime samples; $1 47@$1 50 for inferior to prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 47@$1 54 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 47 for State Spring; $1 35@$1 45½ for rejected and inferior Spring, in odd lots....Corn closed a shade easier on a moderately active inquiry, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at 74c.@79c for very inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 76c.@78c. for fair ordinary to prime samples; 78c.@79c. for new Yellow Western; 76c.@78c. for new White Western; and 82c.@84c. for old Mixed Western, in car lots....Rye dull and heavy; quoted at from $1@$1 05; sales, 4,500 bushels Pennsylvania, State, and Western, in car lots, at $1@$1 03....Barley sold to the extent of 3,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 75@$1 80; market dull and weak....Of Barley-malt, 13,000 bushels Canada West sold on private terms....Oats have been quoted about steady, with a moderate trade noted. Sales embrace 45,000 bushels at 60c.@61½c. for Mixed Western, 61c.@63c. for White do., 61c. for ordinary White State, 60c. for Mixed and Black state....Feed quiet within the range of $23@$30 ⅌ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been quoted about steady on a moderate business, mostly in a jobbing way, with Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@95c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@95c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay—Prime Timothy, $27@$28; fair to good Timothy, $22@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $18@$19. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $16@$17; No. 2 Rye, $12@$13; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17, ⅌ ton.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales sold, to arrive, at 2½c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Market steady, but otherwise quiet.

HIDES—The market shows a fair degree of animation in the leading kinds at steady rates. Sales include 5,000 Montevideo at 25c., gold; 5,000 Buenos Ayres at 25½c., gold, both sixty days; 276 dry Mexican, 978 dry Texas, 405 Wet-salted Texas, and 1,150 dry Texas Kips on private terms. The stock in first hands this morning was 134,900 Hides, and 665 bales do., against 107,900 Hides, and 815 bales do., same time last year.

HOPS—A very limited business has been reported since our last in most descriptions at drooping rates, for other than the finer qualities. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@45c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; California, 40c.@50c., ⅌ ℔. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been very quiet as a rule, but without remarkable alteration as to values.

LEATHER—A moderately-active demand has been reported for the leading kinds of stock, on a steady basis as to values. Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Light Sole, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California Medium; 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ⅌ ℔. ....Crop, slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@41c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ⅌ ℔. Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 180 bbls. sold at 70c.@74c.; market otherwise dull but steady.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet but steady on the basis of $2 45@$2 50 for Strained; sales 150 bbls. No. 1 and Opaque at $3@$8 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s....Of Tar 100 bbls. sold at $3 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine inactive for early delivery, at 48c.@48½c. for merchantable. Sales 200 bbls., buyer's option, March, at 51c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, inactive and quoted at 7¼c.@7¾c. for early, and 7½c. for March delivery. Refined very firm, but quiet; quoted, for early delivery, at 15¼c. bid, and up to 15¾c.@16c. asked; and for the last half of March at 15¾c.@16c....At Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. sold at 14¾c., vessel to be ready from 1st to 5th of March....Refined, in cases, in request and quoted at 21c.@21½c....Naphtha at 8¼c.@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request for early delivery at rather easier rates. Sales embrace 100 bbls. New Western Mess at $15 75; 200 bbls. Clear and Sheer Clear at $17 75 and $18 25, with Prime Mess quoted at $14 25@$14 50, and extra Prime at $13 50. And for forward delivery, a fair business was reported, including 1,000 bbls. New Western Mess, May options, at $15 81¼@$15 85; 2,250 bbls. do., June, at $16, with March options, quoted at $15 50, and April at $15 62½@$15 70....Dressed Hogs selling moderately at 7c.@7⅝c. for City, and 6½c.@7c. for Western....Cut-meats lower and in less demand; sales 18,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9¾c. for 12 ℔. averages and 10¼c. for 7 ℔. averages; 1,000 fresh Hams, 12 ℔s., at 10c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, 11 ℔s. to 10 ℔s., at 12c.@13c.; 65 bxs. heavy Western Long Cut Hams at 9⅞c.; 750 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6c....Bacon, weak in price, on a restricted trade. Sales, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 8½c.; 75 bxs. Short Clear at 8 9-16c., and 250 bxs. do. March, at 8¾c....Lard less active and quoted a shade easier, with sales reported for early delivery of 425 tcs. inferior to about prime Western Steam, in lots, at 8¼c.@9 3-16c., closing with prime quoted at 9 3-16c.@9¼c.; 100 tcs. Western Kettle, at 9⅜c.; 100 tcs. City Steam, at 9c.@9⅛c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs., February option, at 9¼c.; 2,250 tcs., March, at 9⅛c.@9¼c., closing at 9 3-16c.@9¼c.; and 500 tcs., May, at 9½c. Beef quiet but steady; sales, 125 bbls. and 100 tcs.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.

SALT—Has been more inquired for since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 6¼c., gold.

SKINS—A moderate demand has been noted for desirable lots of Deer, including Honduras at 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Central American, Trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, Untrimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 60c.; Angostura, 50c.@52½c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 57½c., currency, ⅌ ℔. Goat have been in fair request, including Tampico, 48c.@50c.; Matamoras, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@47½c.; Patna, 45c.@47½c.; Curacao, 50c.; Cape, 35c.@36c., ⅌ ℔.; Madras, ⅌ ℔., 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@40c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—A moderately active business has been reported in Raw on the basis of yesterday's quotations; refiners operating more freely. Sales include 117 hhds. and 171 bxs. Molasses Sugar on private terms; 1,000 bxs. Centrifugal reported at 8 9-16c., and, last evening, 1,103 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; Refined about as last quoted.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow steady, with sales reported of 210,000 ℔s. at 7¾c.@7 13-16c., for the best samples.... Of Stearine, 100 tcs. Western sold at 9¼c., with strictly prime to choice quoted at 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEA—Steady but quiet; 3,000 half-chests Japan sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.@99c. ⅌ gallon, showing less firmness.

FREIGHTS—A somewhat livelier movement has been reported in the way of berth freights, but at rather easier rates, chiefly in the line of Grain, Flour, and Provision shipments. The chartering business was tamer. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade were in moderate request at comparatively [illegible] rates. Grain and Cotton trades attracted little attention.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 9¼d. ⅌ bushel, 125 bxs. Paraffine Wax at 40s.; and, by steam, 315 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ⅌ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 10d.; 8,000 bushels do., in ship's bags, at 10¼d. ⅌ bushel; 5 tons Ore, at 50s.; 2,200 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@50s.; 10,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s.@50s., chiefly at 45s., ⅌ ton; 75 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ⅌ tierce....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d.; 500 bbls. do., to complete cargo, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9¾d. ⅌ bushel; and a British bark, 483 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 7,000 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 11¼d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel. ....For Bristol, by steamer of March 14, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 11¾d. ⅌ bushel....For the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian bark, 307 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 239 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Naphtha at 8s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., privileges confined to the United Kingdom; also, a Norwegian bark, 504 tons, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. ⅌ quarter....For the Continent, an Italian bark, 569 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; and an American ship, 824 tons, with a full cargo of Cotton, from Savannah, on private terms....For Havre, by sail, about 75 tons Provisions and 75 tons Wet-salted Hides on private terms; also, an American brig, 476 tons, with Machinery, at $5,500, gold....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon at 52s. 6d.; 250 tons Agricultural Machinery at equal to 30s. measurement; also, a Norwegian brig, 352 tons, hence, with Provisions, on the basis of 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton ....For Stettin, by sail, 200 hhds. Tallow at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Genoa or Leghorn, an Italian bark, 441 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, at 34c., and £10 gratuity....For Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, an American ship, 985 tons, with general cargo, in good part Petroleum, in cases, on private terms....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, 177 tons, at 50c. and $5....For Porto Rico direct, a schooner hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 75c. ⅌ bbl....For Sagua la Grande and back north of Hatteras, a schooner, with Molasses, at $5 25....For Nuevitas and back north of Hatteras, a schooner, 109 tons, with Molasses, at $5 25....For St. Vincent, a schooner hence, with general cargo, at 65c. ⅌ bbl....For Cardenas, six schooners, 197, 194, 193, 171, 128, and 113 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 28c.@30c....For Cardenas and orders, two schooners, 194 and 186 tons, with Shooks, from St. John, on the basis of 30c.; two schooners, 172 and 149 tons, with Lumber and Shooks, from do., at $9, and 29c. @30c....For Antigua, a schooner, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 65c. ⅌ bbl.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874.

Trade in live stock was almost nominal on this forenoon. Beeves sold from 9c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt., scant. Milch Cows sold, with their Calves, from $10@$80 ⅌ head. Veals and Grass Calves remain unquoted. Sheep sold from 6½c.@7⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs from 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs were held on sale. City-dressed were firm from 7c.@7⅜c. @7½c. ⅌ ℔. Western-dressed sold from 6¾c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 114 Texan Steers from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; Coney & McPherson held on sale for J. R. McPherson 261 Illinois Steers; for Dadisman & Offurth, 16 Kentucky Steers. Morris Waixels & Co. had 464 head of horned Cattle on sale; of these S. Schuster sold 81 Colorado Steers, coarse Cattle, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔. weight 6½ cwt. scant. The others were held on sale as follows: D. Waixel, 76 head: M. Goldschmidt, 80 head; F. Samuels, 85 head; H. Meyer, 31 head; M. Lauterbach, 96 head. Judd & Buckingham sold 258 Illinois Sheep, weight 23,840 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 101 Illinois Sheep, weight 9,320 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔. J. N. Pidcock held on sale 12 cars of choice Ohio Sheep, average weights from 90 ℔s. to 150 ℔s. ⅌ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards six cars of Sheep, which had been declared due, are supposed to have been returned to Buffalo, owing to the strike on the Erie Railroad, which has caused a delay in the forwarding of freight.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards Hume & Elliott sold 567 Ohio Sheep, weight 50,970 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 172 State Sheep, weight 14,830 ℔s., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 54 State Lambs, weight 5,020 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 93 State Lambs, weight 7,940 ℔s., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; had two cars due to arrive, and held three cars on sale.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

This trade is extremely dull and unusually small, even at reduced rates. M. Benedict reports City-dressed Mutton from 7c.@10c. E. S. Briggs reports City-dressed Mutton from 6c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Donovan & Cassidy report City-dressed Beef in Sides from 8c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.; in Fore-quarters from 7c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔.; in Hind-quarters from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔. J. Ulery reports City-dressed Veal from 8c.@12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔.; top quality at 16c. ⅌ ℔. J. H. Westervelt reports City-dressed Lambs very slow at 11c. ⅌ ℔.; City-dressed Mutton from 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Snowdon & McConville report choice City-dressed Beef in Sides at 10½c. ⅌ ℔.; in Fore-quarters at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; in Hind-quarters at 12½c. ⅌ ℔. Taylor & Cummings report City-dressed Mutton, 6c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.; City-dressed Beef from 7c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔. in Sides; in Fore-quarters from 8c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔.; in Hind-quarters from 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.; one car of Western-dressed Native Beef Steers, shipped from Detroit, came just to hand, and contained 161 quarters of Beef and 47 carcasses of Mutton and 1 Veal. Ege & Otis report State Veals, country-dressed, weights from 60 ℔s. to 75 ℔s. ⅌ head, from 8c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.; State Veals, country-dressed, from 75 ℔s. to 120 ℔s. ⅌ head, sold from 11c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.; Jersey Veals, country-dressed, weights from 60 ℔s. to 75 ℔s. ⅌ head, sold from 8c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.; Jersey Veals, country-dressed, weights from 75 ℔s. to 140 ℔s. ⅌ head, sold from 12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔. State Hogs, country dressed, weight 200 ℔s. ⅌ head and upward, sold from 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; State Pigs, country dressed, weight 150 ℔s. to 200 ℔s. ⅌ head, sold at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; State Pigs, country dressed, weight 150 ℔s. and downward, sold from 8¼c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔. Jersey Hogs, country dressed, weight 200 ℔s. and upward, sold from 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; Jersey Pigs, country dressed, weight from 150 ℔s. to 200 ℔s. ⅌ head, sold from 8¼c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔.; Jersey Pigs, country dressed, weight from 100 to 150 ℔s. ⅌ head, sold from 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔.; choice Jersey Pigs, weight 100 ℔s. ⅌ head downward, sold at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; Western dressed, weight 200 ℔s. upward ⅌ head, sold from 6½c.@6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; Western dressed, weight 200 ℔s. downward ⅌ head, sold at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔. T. V. Thurston reports fore-quarters of Western-dressed Texan Beef selling from 4½c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔.; hind-quarters of same from 7c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 823 head of Horned Cattle, 693 Sheep, 2,254 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 4,466 Hogs, 599 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 782 Sheep, with 2 cars of Sheep due.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 765 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,842 head, or 226 cars, against 286 cars for the same time last week. The run was very light, and the market active during the early part of the day, at strong last week's prices, but on receipt of unfavorable news from the East weakened toward the close; about 1,800 head were disposed of; sales, 1,000 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 930 to 1,457 ℔s., at $4 75@$6 12½; 15 head Illinois Oxen, averaging 1,530 ℔s., at $5 60; 300 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,181 to 1,298, at $5@$5 75; 17 head Indiana Oxen, averaging 1,036, at $4 75; 133 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,143 to 1,425, at $5 12½@$5 95; 47 head Missouri Oxen, averaging 1,390, at $4 87½; 115 head Canada Steers, ranging from 969 to 1,362, at $4 15@$4 75; 19 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,080 ℔s., at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,200 head, against 15,200 head for the same time last week; the market was moderately active at last week's prices; sales, 1,800 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 67 to 105 ℔s., at $5 25@$7 20; 15 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 115 ℔s., at $7 10; 191 head Illinois Sheep, averaging 89 ℔s., at $6; 75 head Canada Sheep, averaging 80 ℔s., at $6 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 9,300 head for the same time last week; the market was slow and dull; there was but little stock offered and that was of a poor quality; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 37½; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 50. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 18¾; North-western, $1 19½@$1 19¾; No. 2 Spring, $1 16½@$1 16¾, cash; $1 17⅛, March; $1 19¾, April; No. 3 Spring, $1 12½@$1 13; Rejected, $1 08. Corn in fair demand and lower at 56¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 57c., March; 58c., April; 61¾c.@62c., May; new No. 2 Mixed, 52¾c.@53¼c.; Rejected Old, 52½c.@53¼c.; new, 50¼c.@50½c.; ear sold at 61c. Oats steady at 42c. for No. 2, cash; 43c., March; Rejected, 38¾c. Rye firm and scarce; sales of No. 2 Regular at 83c.@83½c.; fresh, 85c.@85½c. Barley quiet and weak at $1 68 for No. 2 Spring; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 3 do. Dressed Hogs quiet and unchanged at $6@$6 12½. Pork dull and lower at $14 cash or March, $14 30 April, $14 60 May. Lard quiet and weak at 8¾c. cash and March, 8⅞c. April. Bulk-meats quiet and weak at 5⅛c. for shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c. for Short Rib Middles, 7½c. for Short Clear Middles, all loose, spot. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and drooping at 94c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and weak at $5@$5 50 for Superfine Winter; $5 65@$6 for Extra Winter; $6@$6 50 for Double Extra do. Wheat dull and lower to sell; sample lots of strictly prime Red Fall sold at $1 60; Choice, $1 63@$1 65. Corn in fair demand and firm at 59½c.@60c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side on track; $61c.@61½c. in elevator, cash and seller March. Oats a fraction higher at 48c.@48½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley dull and unsettled at $1 60 for No. 3 Spring; $1 70@$1 75 for No. 2 do. Rye higher at 92½c. Whisky dull; no sales. Pork in good demand for small lots at $14 75@$15 25. Dry-salted Meats dull. Bacon dull: only a jobbing and order trade. Lard nominally 8⅝c. Hogs stronger; sales of light to heavy Shippers at $4 25@$4 75; Packers, $5@$5 25; Extra, $5 40. Cattle quiet; sales of medium to fair Butchers' at $2 75@$3 75; Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$3 50; good to choice native Steers, $4 50@$5 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,700 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 nominal at $35. Clover-seed dull at $8 75@$9 50; Timothy dull at $3 15@$3 25; Flaxseed wanted at $2 25. Flour in fair demand; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; High grades, $8 25@$10 25. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 68@$1 71; Amber, $1 72@$1 73; White, $1 78@$1 85. Rye steady at 90c. Corn weak; Yellow at 74c.@75c. for new; 76c. for old. Oats wanted at 57c.@65c. for White. Coffee dull; Rio, 23c.@26c. Sugar dull; Cuba, 7½c.@8c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $16 50; Beef Hams, $24 50@$26; Smoked Hams, 11½c.@13c.; do. Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c.; do. Shoulders, 7½c.@8c.; Hams in Pickle, 11c.@11½c.; Sides do., 8c.@8½c.; Salted Shoulders, 6¼c. in bulk. Lard—Western held at 9¼c.@9¾c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 11½c.; Refined, 14½c. February; 14¾c.@15¼c. March. Whisky declined; Western in iron at 98c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 25.—Flour steady; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car-lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58@$1 59, and No. 1 White Michigan on private terms. Corn steady; sales of two cars at 80c. Barley inactive. Corn-meal, $1 65 for bolted, $1 60 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23. Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $25@$26 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 23 for No. 1; $1 19½ for No. 2; March, $1 19⅜; April, $1 21⅜. Oats firm and in fair demand at 41c. for No. 2. Corn dull and nominally 58¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and weak at 79c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 75 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14@$14 25. Hams in pickle sold at 9½c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders nominally 5¼c.@[illegible] loose; Short Middles, 7½c.@7¾c. Lard nominal [illegible] steady at $8. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 27,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour and 34,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declining at $1 38@$1 40. Corn steady at 59c.@62c. Oats steady at 45c.@52c. Rye steady at $1 01 for No. 2. Barley firm at $1 80@$1 85 for Fall. Butter firmer and higher at 37c.@38c. for choice. Pork in good demand at $14 50@$14 75. Lard quiet and steady at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Steam; 8⅞c.@9c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats dull at 5⅜c. for Shoulders, spot; 6c., buyer May; 7c., buyer six months hence; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c., spot; 8c., buyer May; 9c., buyer six months hence; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Bacon dull; small sales at 6½c. for Shoulders; 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅝c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs in good demand; quality of receipts better; sales of Light at $5 25@$5 70; Heavy, $5 85@$6; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 100 head. Whisky opened weak at 95c.; closed firm at 94c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—Imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 23,375 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels; Oats, 37,800 bushels; Barley, 1,325 bushels; Peas, 118 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 22,650 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 37,800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Baker's, $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; small sales Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 50; other grades merely nominal at former quotations. Corn slow; sales of Old at 75c.; New held at 70c.@71c. Oats steady; Western held at 52c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 10; Western, $1 95@$2. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania Red, $1 68@$1 70. Corn dull; Southern White, 72c.@77c.; do. Yellow, 72c.@75c.; Mixed Western, 77c. Oats quiet; Southern, 57c.@59c.; Western, 55c.@58c. Rye dull at 90c.@91c. Hay unchanged at $18@$23. Provisions dull and heavy; jobbing trade only. Mess Pork, $16. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 9c.@9¼c. Western Butter steady; Rolls, 40c.@43c.; Tub, 40c.@45c. Coffee dull and nominal at 22½c.@24½c. Whisky dull; jobbing at 99c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 47 for Amber Michigan; April, $1 52; May, $1 55½; No. 2 Red, $1 45; April, $1 49. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; sales of High Mixed, May, at 68c.; Low Mixed, new, 61c.; no grade, new, 58c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 51c. for No. 1. Clover-seeds sold at $5 30@$5 90. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 50. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat and 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—8,000 bushels Corn and 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn—Sales of White and Mixed at 71c. Oats sold at 62c. for White, and 57c. for Mixed. Provisions dull and lower. Pork sold at $15. Bulk-meats sold at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 7⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅞c. for Clear Sides, loose. Bacon sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅞c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c. Lard sold at 9¼c. for Tierce; 9¾c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 94½c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet at $5 75@$7 10. Corn firm and scarce at 78c.@80c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 59c.@60c. Pork sold at $16. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 6c. for Shoulders; 8c.@8¼c. for Sides. Bacon quiet at 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 9c.@9¼c. for Sides.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 56@$1 57 for No. 1 Red; $1 45 for No. 2 do. Corn dull at 66c.@67c. for Old Mixed; 63c.@64c. for New do. Oats firmer; No. 1 State held at 49c.; No. 2, 47c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 26: 289, 117, 29, 110, 35, 33, 75, 120.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—No calendar. Cause on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Demurrers—5, Foley vs. Palmer et al. Issues of Law and Fact—20, Ritter vs. Boody; 53, Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.; 43, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 67, Potter vs. Coulter; 68, Munster vs. Seligman; 142, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 152, Whiton et al. vs. Spring; 155, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 156, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 165, Catlin, as Executor, &c., vs. Browning et al.; 168, Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.; 169, Gusthal vs. Illig et al.; 185, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 188, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 193, Mather vs. Mather, Executrix, &c.; 199, Walsh vs. Clews et al.; 183, Beach vs. Collis Jr., et al.; 196, Balke, vs. Klebisch et al.; 206, Knoeppel vs. Bangs et al.; 207, Weed vs. Goodell; 210, Leavy vs. Leavy et al.; 213, Shotwell vs. Smith, impleaded, &c.; 214, Fruesuff, Administrator, &c., vs. Skiddy et al.; 216, Bostwick vs. Frankfield; 56, Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—1024, Brown vs. Warner et al.; 896, Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.; 562, Johnson vs. Davison; 1560, Griswold et al. vs. Daskam; 1600, Gondy vs. Poullaine; 1180, Thorp vs. Griffin; 237, Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 1016, Wilson vs. Holbrook; 872, Diossy vs. Milderberger; 1354½, Murphy &c., vs. Smith; 760, Barber vs. Clarke; 1306, Claflin et al. vs. Jacoby; 390, Ehlers vs. Kelley, impleaded, &c., et al.; 1499, O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1406, Levy vs. Rindskopff; 1702, Beekman, Receiver, vs. Friedman; 1720, Smith vs. Pell; 480, Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1408, Smith, Assignee, vs. Avery.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—2117, Bradley vs. Mayor, &c.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 637, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 427, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 991, McMaster vs. Green et al.; 173, Nelson et al. vs. Degnan; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien, &c.; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 729, Herder vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1205, Bently vs. Weir; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 807, Buncke et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1901, O. S. Navigation Company vs. Smith et al.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 2968, Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1219, Glans vs. Wynkoop et al.; 1343, Baker vs. Rhodes et al.; 1509, McLain, an infant, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2921, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spier, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 763, Cousinery vs. Pearsall; 605, Ratzen vs. Weinecke; 370, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 849, Wattles vs. Hubbard; 897, Krebe vs. Murray; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 459, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Panama Steam-ship Company; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 763, Petre vs. Pollion; 637, Beveridge vs. Day; 41, Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 159, Martin vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 720, Hexter vs. Knox; 620, Knox vs. Hexter; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 741, Bosches vs. Frank et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 838, Union Express Company vs. Hermance et al.; 1588, Bolton vs. Baxter; 216, McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 840, Homer et al. vs. Aborn; 862, Shepard vs. Fredericks et al.; 848, L. S. P. S. Company vs. Stewart et al.; 832, Townsend et al. vs. Adams; 1050, Meredith et al. vs. The C., D. and V. Railroad Company; 866, Wallace vs. Fairchild; 880, Jakob vs. Lebanne et al.; 490, Putzel vs. Emanuel et al.; 882, Tiecke vs. Schondorf et al.; 892, Faber vs. Covert; 780, Bithong vs. Chamberlain.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—2120, Benezow vs. Richards; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 3234, (Preference,) Jones vs. Kelly; 3888, (Preference,) Cuddy vs. Mayor; 3952, (Preference,) Henderson vs. Mayor; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 3934, (Preference,) O'Neil vs. Mayor; 1369, Bronk, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 3988, (Preference,) Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2726, Pollon vs. Hancox; 3998, Oberle vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—2624, Tiffany & Co. vs. Martin; 2631, Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.; 508, Domberg et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2570, Moller et al. vs. Tuska; 2571, Same vs. Same; 2598, Crary et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2703, Robbins vs. Goddard; 2710, Clarke, Executrix, vs. Mitchell; 2709, Coleman vs. Cary; 2068, Delavan vs. Mann; 2605, Murray vs. Walsh et al.; 2711, Ralston et al. vs. Stevens; 2714, Rhoades vs. Murphy et al.; 2719, The Tudor Company vs. Dohell; 2721 Hoe vs. Ballard et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Loew, J.—27, Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald; 31, Slade vs. Taylor; 21, Martin vs. Platt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Daniel Sullivan, robbery; Joseph Rowland Osbourne, Patrick J. Wallace, Thomas W. Wallace, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Edward Sparenberg, receiving stolen goods; Nicoli Zucarrella, concealed weapons.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—James C. King, homicide.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

Whipple vs. Whipple; memorandum.
In the matter, &c., Parks; order settled.
Getty vs. Spaulding, &c.; case settled.
In the matter, &c., Garrard; order granted.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Excelsior P. Company vs. Fowler et al.; motion denied. See memorandum.
Rockland County Nitro Glycerine Company vs. Sweet; motion denied, with $10 costs.
Post vs. South-side Railroad Company; application denied.
Richard vs. Carlton; Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; memorandums.
Castro vs. Castro; report confirmed and divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Sedgwick.*

Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler; Ofizer vs. New-York Match Company. See decisions.
Arnold vs. Hyman; motion granted. See decision.
Schloss vs. Deutsch; motion denied. See decision.
Grady vs. Burns; reference ordered.
Kelly vs. West; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Robinson.*

Calenberg vs. Hild. See memorandum.
Birdsall vs. Whitcomb; motion granted, $10 costs.
Connell vs. Horn; motion denied, $10 costs.

## AUCTION SALES.

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1874.

AT AUCTION.

Fire apparatus, engines, and trucks. The following property of the City of Brooklyn will be sold at auction, on Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the repair-yard of the Brooklyn Fire Department, corner of Myrtle av. and Hampden st., where it can be seen any day from date to day of sale:

Six steam fire-engines of the following makers: Lee & Larnard, James Smith, Allentown Iron Works, Clapp & Jones, and Joseph Banks.

Four hook and ladder trucks, suitable for use in a volunteer fire department.

One cracked fire-bell, weighing about 5,000 pounds.

Terms of sale cash; twenty per cent. on day of sale the balance within ten days thereafter.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Osseo. Can be seen on Pier No. 10 East River. Also, 150 cases Valencia Oranges, landing.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, nearly 3,000 volumes, including some old English works out of print, many of them scarce and in poor bindings.

MARBLE MANTELS.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1874.

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OOTH'S THEATRE.—CHESNEY WOLD—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. Charles Walcot.

IFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

RAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

HEATRE COMIQUE.—THE FELON'S WIFE—VARIETIES.

LYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY Entertainment.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

YCEUM THEATRE.—Matinée at 1:30—THE MARBLE HEART and THE LOAN OF A LOVER—Miss P. Glover, Mr. Harry Beckett.

IBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

AIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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### TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

### NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

One excuse given for the attempt to reenact the Erie Classification bill is that a similar measure is in operation in reference to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads. A letter from Commodore VANDERBILT, forwarded to us from Albany, sufficiently answers this pretext. Mr. VANDERBILT distinctly states that neither of the companies mentioned asked for or assisted in procuring the legislation of 1868–72, and what is even more to the purpose, he affirms that these companies "have never availed themselves of, or acted upon, such legislative action, nor ever will," with his consent, "inasmuch as I have always considered it unjust toward the stockholders." Senator GANSON will not be able to make much out of the argument placed in his hands by JAY GOULD. The new Classification bill is simply the revival of an outrageous fraud, and we cannot believe so badly of the State Senate as to suppose that it will pass the bill. It is concocted by a set of conspirators, of whom JAY GOULD is at the head—and the public have already had quite enough of swindles of the Fisk-Gould class. The present bill is designed for the purpose of cheating the stockholders of the road, and putting S. L. M. BARLOW in the position of Chairman. That JAY GOULD is now hand-in-glove with BARLOW & Co., is sufficient to prove that a fraud is being carried on. JAY GOULD ought to have been in prison long ago, and would have been there beyond a doubt but for the compromise made with him by the present Erie Board. That board is now in league with him again, and we ask our readers whether it is at all likely that such a compact has been entered into for honest purposes?

Yesterday, during a brisk snow-storm, some scores of street-cleaning carts might have been seen in our chief thoroughfares, and a strong force of men was employed in sweeping up the snow almost as fast as it fell. Had the Police Commissioners shown anything like this activity in the early part of the Winter, there would have been no necessity for a Legislative inquiry into their mode of managing the street-cleaning business. We are very glad to commend them now, and their work yesterday affords another proof that the exposure of public wrongs in a newspaper *does* accomplish good.

We understand that Mr. LESTER WALLACK is engaged in arranging a performance for the benefit of the poor, and that he is being assisted by Mr. DALY and by many private ladies. We trust that this undertaking will, at any rate, be kept clear of scandalous newspaper controversies. A work of charity is not a suitable theme for the indulgence of those charming "personalities" in which the *Herald* and one or two of its disreputable satellites take so much delight.

Ignorance of the law has raised doubts in many quarters concerning the power of the Mayor and Aldermen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. HENRY SMITH. The charter continued Mr. SMITH in office not as President of Police, but as a Commissioner of Police, and it provides, furthermore, that "the Police Department shall have for its head a board of five persons, to be known as Police Commissioners of the City of New-York." Another provision requires the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to fill all vacancies within ten days from their occurrence. There is no doubt whatever of the power of the Mayor and Aldermen to fill the vacancy which has been caused by the death of Mr. SMITH, and the public interests require that it shall be filled without unnecessary delay. It is, of course, possible that Mayor HAVEMEYER may make matters worse by any appointment he may decide upon, but any probable selection appears preferable to leaving CHARLICK in undisputed possession of the Police Department, as he is at present. So much depends upon the choice of the Mayor in this matter that we hope it will be made at once.

There was a great deal of good sense in the remarks of Senator CONKLING the other day in regard to the treatment by the Senate of the financial question. It was especially useful to the Senate to listen to a few plain words from one who had not wasted his strength on the very vague and aimless debates that have occupied the greater part of this session, and to hear a clear and unmistakable statement of sound doctrine. If the Senate could only be brought to see that the United States notes are a debt, and nothing else, and that the only thing to do with a debt is to pay it, and if it cannot be paid immediately to make some provision for its gradual payment, that would be a great advance. The evidence is every day accumulating that the view of Senator CONKLING is the one held by a great majority of careful business men throughout the country. It is the view, too, in accordance with which the notes were issued, and every consideration of honor and policy demands the application of it.

The latest dispatches in regard to the Ashantee war conclusively prove that on or about Jan. 31 the British forces fell into a trap, cunningly prepared for them by their barbarian enemies, and, considering the enormous superiority of their arms, suffered very severely. But it is by no means so certain that these dispatches narrate the latest intelligence of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY'S army. A few days ago it was announced that Coomassie had been captured on Feb. 7, and as Feb. 5 seems to have been the day fixed for the assault, there is some inherent probability in the news. Should, however, the earlier dispatch prove to be premature and the advanced guard of the British expeditionary force have been indeed cut off from communicating with the rear, we shall probably hear in a few days of a disaster of much greater magnitude than that which has involved the loss of some 300 rank and file.

### CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

There is a marked tendency in Congress to extend the powers exercised by the General Government. The tendency is not confined to either party, and it has not yet been exhibited by a majority of the members, nor has it taken any very definite shape in action. It nevertheless exists, and is formidable. The consequences which would result if this tendency should prevail to any considerable extent are so grave in their nature, and of so much importance to the country, and to the dominant party, that we hope they will receive more attention than they have yet gained.

If our readers will glance a moment at the propositions prominently before Congress, they will see readily to what we refer. The financial measures that have been introduced are strong illustrations of it. There is, for instance, a bill from the House Committee on Ways and Means legalizing the increase of the legal-tender notes, made by the Secretary of the Treasury on a forced construction of a doubtful power. There is the proposition to issue "convertible bonds," not as a means of revenue, but as a measure affecting the medium of exchange—a matter with which Congress ought to have as little as possible to do. There is the neglect of both Houses of Congress to take a single step toward providing for the payment of United States notes. There is the disposition in both Houses by a considerable number of members to regard the issue of more legal-tender notes as a proper method of raising ordinary revenues to supply a current deficiency—a stretch of power only to be appreciated by remembering that the original law making United States notes a legal tender was at the time justified only because it was believed to be necessary to put down a great rebellion. Outside of these facts in respect to finance, there are many others of similar import. There is the proposition of a prominent committee in the House for the General Government to assume the regulation of freights and fares on the railroads of the country. There is the bill of Mr. CARPENTER in the Senate to order a new election in the State of Louisiana. And there is the vast crowd of minor propositions to add here and there more or less power to the various departments, which crop out on every page of the Congressional Record.

If this growing tendency is yielded to by the majority in Congress, it will not only have a very injurious effect on the country, but it will go far toward dissolving the Republican Party, and this for two reasons. The first is that there is a decided reaction in the public mind from the feeling which prevailed during the war, and which led the people to rely on the General Government. The General Government no longer occupies so large a share of popular attention, and there is growing up a conviction that the practice of centralization is not consistent with the ground principles of the Constitution. The second reason is that, whatever the people may think of the general theory of increasing the power of the Federal Government, they are profoundly distrustful of the agents to which this enlarged power must be confided. This distrust, as far as the Republican Party is concerned, does not by any means extend to the great body of the representatives of the party, or to the way in which the larger part of the business of the Government has been conducted. But it is very strong as relates to the exercise of those extraordinary powers that have from time to time been assumed, and it is also strong as relates to a good many men unpleasantly prominent in Republican councils. The people would rather see the power now conceded better exercised than to see new and doubtful extensions made. We fear that members of Congress do not see the [illegible] state of the public mind on this question. They hear only, or mostly, those who want additional powers exercised. The clamor for "more money," for "cheap freights," for "a new deal in Louisiana," is to those to whom it is addressed overwhelming. It shuts out the more modest expressions of the quiet but firm opinion of those whose minds are full of distrust. Negative opinion is not so impressive as positive. But in this case, it is, in our judgment, very widespread and very strongly held. If any question should come up before the people which should involve the principle of extending the powers of the Federal Government, the "silent vote" against that principle would be enormous. If the issue were distinctly presented in an important matter, it would practically break up both existing political organizations. Certainly a very powerful minority, if not a majority, of the Republican Party would refuse to follow any leader's support of that principle.

The fact is, that the people are now much more strongly desirous of a firm, honest, efficient administration of the Government in respect of its conceded powers, than they are to see it embark in new enterprises of any sort. Some are found who are anxious to have the Government interfere more and more in affairs. But for the most part our people are tired, sick of these attempts to force matters on the Government which it is not fitted to treat properly. To be specific, the people would rather see the notes of the Government paid than to see new ones issued; they would rather see the interest of the Government in subsidized railroads protected than to see new ventures made in that direction; they would rather see the business of banking left to those who may engage in it, than see any further attempt to prescribe its extent and character; they would rather see Congress wielding with prudence its power over the elections of its own members, than to see it undertaking to guarantee the result of elections in the several States. If Congress will fairly heed this feeling on the part of the people, it will save itself, perhaps, some bitter reflections when it is too late to retrace its steps.

### THE CENTENNIAL.

Public attention is again called to the centennial celebration by the special message of President GRANT sent to Congress yesterday, in submitting a report of the commission in charge of the project. Taking the two documents together, it will be seen that the President recommends an appropriation by Congress from the national Treasury to insure the success of the undertaking. He also takes strong ground in favor of giving it an international character, and says that "we must have a complete success of our Centennial Exposition, or suppress it in its infancy, acknowledging our inability to give it the international character to which our self-esteem aspires."

This message of the President, with the accompanying report, brings before the American people one of the most pressing of present problems in public affairs. The Commissioners are forced to admit that the subscriptions to the capital stock have not been encouraging. Outside of Pennsylvania there have, indeed, been no subscriptions worthy of much notice, and the total amount, therefore, which can be depended on to carry forward the enterprise, is no more than three millions of dollars. It has been estimated from the beginning that ten millions would be required, and there is, therefore, a deficit of seven millions which must in some way be met. The commission asks that Congress shall meet it by a direct appropriation, and the President appears to indorse the demand. In this way the practical question is raised, whether the required amount of money, which it has been supposed could be raised from the voluntary subscriptions of the people, shall be taken from the national Treasury. In considering this question, there are several facts which must be taken into consideration.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the action of the Government has already pledged the nation to an international exhibition to be held at Philadelphia in 1876. This has been done by acts of Congress, and proclamations of the President issued in pursuance thereof, in such authoritative and distinct form that the invitations to take part in the affair have already been formally accepted by the German Empire, the Netherlands, Mexico, and Ecuador. In these facts we find the nation committed to an international exhibition, even should all other Governments decline to accept the invitations which have been extended by the President. It should also be remembered that in everything hitherto done by the President he has only complied with the acts of Congress, and has up to the present moment kept himself in full accord with the sentiment of the nation. He cannot be accused in this matter of allowing his patriotism to outstrip his discretion, or the wishes of the people. Public opinion demanded the centennial until it had to face the question of providing the money necessary to secure its success. Then, for the first time, we heard of a "Philadelphia show" and of the folly of our attempting an international exposition. If we are to be disgraced by an ignominous failure of this enterprise, the fault will not rest with Congress nor with the President. It will lie wholly with the people themselves.

Hitherto we have not advocated an appropriation by Congress in aid of this enterprise. We have hoped that the necessary amount would be secured by voluntary contributions. But the actual centennial is two years distant, and it is difficult to excite public interest in an event so remote. It does not seem to be understood that the required buildings must be commenced early in the present year. As a consequence, we have a popular indifference which has already crippled the enterprise, and which threatens to destroy it altogether. This state of facts presents a dilemma which must be met without delay. Shall Congress make an appropriation immediately, or shall another appeal be made to the people? Congress will be in session for some weeks yet, and there is time for a determined effort to arouse the public to a sense of their duty in this matter. A few leading citizens in each of the chief cities of the country can in a few days organize a movement which might speedily produce even more than the required amount of money. But if this alternative fail, it will be necessary to consider the other. The message of the President, which we print this morning, brings the whole subject fairly before the people. We believe that in the end the public judgment will be that, in any event and at any cost, the centennial must succeed. We have gone too far to abandon the enterprise with honor.

### BOY-DRUNKARDS.

The precocity shown by small boys in regard to the use of knives and revolvers has been so often attended with consequences of a distressing character that it has ceased to occasion surprise. When publication is given to the fact that a dozen or more boys between the ages of ten and thirteen years have gone on a hunting expedition, scores of miles from home, the news may give uneasiness to mothers, but to the general reader, none whatever. Indeed, most persons would be more inclined to do a little imaginary patting on the backs of the boys than to condemn the parents for permitting them to run the risk of losing their lives through recklessness in the handling of fire-arms. The report which contained particulars of the discovery of a camp of boy amateur brigands in one of the Western States about a year ago was received in the same kind of way, "Good for the boys," doubtless, having been among the most severe remarks made by way of comment on their exploits. Of course we do not mean to say that there were not many men, as well as women, who heard with deep concern of the doings referred to. It is not the opinions of the few that we are dealing with, however. It is the popular feeling that has to be considered, and everybody knows that it was rather favorable to the boys than otherwise. So it has been in nearly every instance in which they have been found engaging in wicked enterprises. The immediate effect of this mistaken leniency has been to encourage boys to become depraved. The boy-hunter has read enough pernicious literature to be aware that a well-equipped sportsman carries a flask of whisky or brandy in his pouch, with which to refresh himself. When he goes forth he takes care to be similarly well provided. He has also a good assortment of cigars. He has read that the hunter solaces himself in camp with chewing-tobacco and whisky, and he is at special pains to be able to do likewise. Around the camp fire he and his companions draw upon their flasks freely, darken the fresh grass with tobacco juice, get intoxicated, and then go to sleep. The habit of drinking strong liquor grows upon them, after such beginnings, until they cannot resist the temptation. Without attempting to form anything like an accurate estimate of the number of habitual drunkards who began in some such way, it might truthfully be said that they could be counted by thousands.

In the large cities of the country, drunkenness among boys has been a fruitful cause of crime. The passion for drink has been the means of leading hundreds of children of respectable parentage to the Penitentiary, the State Prison, and the gallows. The most reckless and worst of the gangs of juvenile thieves that infest this City just now, is known to be in great part made up of youths whose fathers have a reputation for honesty and integrity.

Within the past few days two cases have been reported in which boys came to their deaths through strong drink. One occurred in Rochester and the other in Brooklyn. The Rochester case was that of a boy thirteen years of age, who, during a moment of rage at the efforts of his friends to carry him home while intoxicated, broke away from them, threw himself from the railing of the bridge on the Genesee River, and was carried over the falls. The boy who died at Brooklyn was in his fourteenth year. A post-mortem examination of the body revealed the fact that "death had been caused by the continual and excessive drinking of the vilest rum." The medical testimony further went to show that the vital organs had been literally eaten away, that the liver was in as shocking a state as if it had belonged to a drunkard of fifty years' standing. The mother of the deceased boy stated to the Coroner that he had arrived at that stage when he could do nothing but drink. He had not eaten any kind of solid food for a considerable time before death.

It is only when the lives of boy-drunkards terminate like those referred to that the public hears anything about them. The instances of the kind in which death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes are rarely referred to in newspapers. That drunkenness is largely on the increase among boys cannot be denied; neither can it be denied that parents are responsible to a great extent, if not altogether, for it. The parent who permits his boy to keep bad hours, to possess a revolver or knife, and spend money without rendering a strict account of it, should not strive to ignore the fact that he is deliberately aiding him to become a gambler, drunkard, or thief, or perhaps all three. Few boys are strong enough to resist temptation when thrown in the way of it, and if their natural protectors fail to protect them to whom can they look? If the so-called "women's temperance war" can be effective in breaking up the liquor saloons in which boys are allowed to become drunkards, even though it should accomplish nothing else, hundreds of thousands of persons may hereafter have reason to bless it.

### LITERARY CONTESTS.

The project for the establishment of intercollegiate literary contests, which has advanced so far as to have been made the occasion of a convention, is a subject too serious to be dismissed with a few smooth speeches preparatory to the appointment of a committee for the elaboration of a plan. It is a matter which seriously involves the credit and the dignity of our collegiate life and the value of our collegiate training. Before it is encouraged or countenanced, or we will even say before it is permitted to be carried into effect, it should be thoroughly discussed by the most competent men; and if the contests are established, it should be by the authority of the Faculties of certain of our leading colleges, and in such a manner as to be under the immediate supervision of a body of men representing those Faculties.

We have not two or three, or even half a dozen great universities, with the accumulated endowments and traditions and authority of centuries, whose diplomas have an absolute and a well-known value all over our own country, not to say among other peoples. Scattered over our vast expanse of territory are hundreds of isolated institutions, chartered by State Legislatures, and authorized to confer degrees, the diplomas of most of which are of less real value than a certificate of honorable standing in a German gymnasium or an English public school. These may be left to do their appropriate and not entirely valueless work. There is at present no fear that their numbers will diminish or that they will not continue, for years to come, to turn out a certain number of Bachelors of Arts, who, when they cease to be bachelors after the order of Benedick, will prove respectable fathers of families and give themselves, as they should, heartily to the work of providing for their wives and children.

In its way, this is well; but this way is not that by which we can reasonably hope to produce scholars, men of science, literary men who will hold their own, with honor to their country, in the eye of the world at large. We cannot thus hope to produce even such a body of thoroughly trained men as that from which the contributors to the reviews and chief literary and scientific weekly papers of Europe are taken. In Germany, in France, in England, even in Italy, there is a mass of literary and scientific thought laid before the public from week to week and month to month, compared to which, in its thoroughness, its mastery of subject, its evidence of research and of trained ability to use the fruits of research, we have very little, so little as to be almost nothing. This deficiency is owing in a great measure, if not entirely, to the academic weakness and to the overpowering material influences before mentioned. True, we have men who hold creditable positions before the world in literature and in science, and whose work brings honor to themselves and to their country. But this is not by reason of collegiate training and influence; rather, it might almost be said, in spite of such influence. Of orators of various grades of a certain kind of excellence, we have enough and—shall we say?—to spare.

Our needs, therefore, are not in the direction of public display of any kind, but in that of patient acquirement and thorough discipline. If, then, intercollegiate literary competition means public literary contests, strife in which emulation is the spur and public applause is the reward, it would seem that this proposed means of elevating our literary standard is merely a contrivance for deploying our weakness. Literary and scientific acquirement of the most thorough and valuable kind does not tend toward public display or insure success in public contests, particularly in the early scholastic years of the contestants. It does its work silently, almost alone, and it seeks knowledge not as a means of triumph, but for its own sake. The young men who take their degrees with honor in the great universities of Europe do so not in contests which have anything parallel to the athletic strife of the cricket-field or the river. Examination-papers which test their mastery of the patient acquirements of years are the tests of their titles to university honors, and the passing through such examinations has none of the enlivening circumstance and the opportunity of public display which give to "contests" the only *éclat*, without which they would have no public interest. It would seem, then, that unless special pains were taken by competent and judicious men in authoritative positions, these proposed intercollegiate literary contests must fail, to say the least, in supplying the means by which the standard of American scholarship is to be raised, or even by which superiority in genuine acquirement is to be tested. It is sadly to be feared that they would be mere occasions of miscellaneous undergraduate spouting, which, in very deed, do not need to be multiplied among us. If they are to be anything other and better, what will they do for our university training that cannot be better done in the lecture-room, the class-room, and by the regular test in each college by examination papers? If honors won in the regular examinations insure certain valuable privileges and distinctions—as they do, for instance, at Harvard, at Yale, and at Columbia—they are the worthy objects of scholarly exertion. But a mere struggle among the undergraduates of various colleges, for emulation's sake, to see who can make the greatest, that is the most brilliant or *ad captandum* display of his little acquirements, would be poor business, and would surely not tend to the genuine advancement of learning. What will be done we cannot, of course, undertake to say; but unless it shall be something of more solid value than this, it would be better for our scholarship that all who are interested in it should rather turn their efforts simply toward the elevation and the more thorough mastery of our undergraduate course of study; to which might well be added encouragement to post-graduate university residence. As to annual collegiate fire-works, of them we have quite enough already.

### ORGANS OF CALUMNY.

The President, in our dispatches of Saturday last, referred to a gross and most discreditable instance of personal warfare. When, in conjunction with well-known philanthropic citizens, Gen. GRANT opened a judicious and well-intended method of reform in that most difficult branch, the dealing with the Indians, it might have been thought that even a Democratic journal would, for a brief period, cease its customary calumny, and wait for a fair trial of the new policy. The President, to insure a thoroughly honest management of the matter, in selecting the executive offices of the new administration over the Indians, applied to the American Missionary Association. This society, after careful consideration, recommended a man whose life had been consecrated to deeds of mercy and humanity, Rev. E. P. SMITH, who had first been a missionary among the poor of New-York, then a helper of the sick and wounded in the war, then a missionary and agent among the Indians. In all positions, he had shown himself energetic, judicious, and self-forgetting. Without any solicitation on his own part, he was recommended to the President, and was subsequently appointed Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

From the very beginning of his administration Mr. SMITH was the mark of every species of calumny and scandal. The disappointed contractors and the thievish agents whom the new reform kept from their swindling gains, began a fusilade of calumny and false accusation through the columns of every Democratic paper they could get access to against the new Commissioner. Every one of his acts was misrepresented. Lies without ceasing were told against him. All the "wit" of the Democratic journals was exhausted in picturing this "reverend swindler" and "philanthropic scoundrel." The Democratic press was filled with charges against him. His family were caricatured, and every species of personal scandal used against him. Mr. SMITH bore all in silence, only asking his superiors for a Court of Investigation. As a gentleman of sensitive honor and spotless character, he felt, however, these blows in the keenest manner. His wife, who, for years, had lived as a devoted missionary among her Indian women, never even accompanying her husband to Washington, so devoted was she to her work of religion and humanity, could not bear this storm of scandal, as did its object. Her high-spirited and sensitive nature broke under it, and she became a lunatic, and was taken to an insane asylum. Her husband, all happiness shattered by this cruel personality of the press, kept bravely on at his work, and insisted on the investigation. The court was held, and the Commissioner was entirely acquitted. But, as the President says, not a journal in the partisan press, which for months had been hounding down this unfortunate man with false scandals, has now the magnanimity or the justice even to mention his acquittal.

To blacken an honest man's character, to ruin the happiness of his home, to drive his wife to a lunatic asylum, to be the organs of vile calumnies and lying scandals, they were abundantly ready and eager. But to utter the honorable man's regret for injuries done to the innocent, or even to do the simplest justice, they have not as yet shown the slightest inclination or readiness. We cannot but think that such instances as this of calumny, and such as the *Herald* is daily presenting, will finally disgust the honorable members of an honorable profession, and cause even "the organs of calumny" to abandon their vile employment.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### THE POOR.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

"Everybody" is doing more or less for the poor and destitute, and as there are all sorts of plans and ways of doing it, from charity balls down to the little subscription boxes, &c., will you allow me to suggest a little plan by which not only the poor will be helped, but the subscribers too, perhaps, be benefited, thus killing two birds with one stone? As I read, this morning, of the terrible destitution in this City, of poor, starving, shivering women and children, so helpless and forlorn, it set me to thinking, and the result of my thinking is the little double-acting plan, which I'll give you. Now it has been my habit to spend, say fifty cents a day for drinks and cigars, when I read of the poor woman who tied her baby in a chair, wrapping it up with blankets to keep it warm, then going away to work for ten hours, leaving the little one to suffer with hunger and thirst, and cold, to cry, and sob, and moan all alone, I said to myself, well, my means are not sufficient to take care of all the poor women and their babies, but it is unmanly, to say the least, to spend fifty or seventy-five cents per day in liquors and cigars when women and children right at one's own door are suffering and perishing for food and fire, and I resolved to stop drinking and smoking for two months, and give the money to these destitute ones. And this is my little plan: "To be one of any number (the more the better) of unknown weekly subscribers or donors of liquor and cigar money; this money to be sent to some well-known good woman who will accept the trust, to be by her given to destitute worthy women and children, whose husbands and fathers are drunkards; no others. You needn't seek any others; you can find this class by the thousands, and as the money will be largely drink money, let it go to those who suffer from drink. Any good woman, say such an one as Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts—I don't know her personally, but a woman that can pray as she can is just the woman to be trusted with my money. I'll trust a praying woman everywhere. I had a praying mother who prayed for her boy many a long year, and then went to heaven. Do you suppose I have outlived or forgotten it? O, no; those prayers have been ringing in my ears all along down my manhood years. Just let it be known that Mrs. Roberts or any other good praying woman, will receive money for such a purpose from gentlemen who drink and smoke, the money to be sent directly to her, and it will flow in from unknown sources like a flood, and, who knows, possibly many a gentleman who will resolve to quit drinking and smoking for two months in a good cause, will at the end of that time think it well to try the denial for a longer term, and thus many a sainted mother's prayer shall be answered who may have long ago gone to the heavenly country. I had no thought of writing so much, but you have my idea, and if you will take the trouble to put it into shape, and can induce Mrs. Roberts, or somebody like her, to receive the money and use it as she thinks best, among the class indicated, please set the ball a rolling. Inclosed find first week's subscription, from a MERCHANT.

[We hold the $3 until our correspondent instructs us where to send it.]

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

We are surprised at learning of the extreme misery and destitution of so many among the poorer classes in the large cities. We also recognize the duty and necessity of the endeavors of the more fortunate to try to alleviate their suffering and better their condition. I therefore inclose to you $10 which you will please place in the hands of such benevolent society as you judge will make the best use of it in distributing to the relief of the suffering. While we recognize that there is a large class of widows, children, invalids, and cripples, that worthily invite our benevolence, yet how few they are compared to the myriads that are the authors of their own misery through profligacy, idleness, intemperance, and other vices. How many of our young men and adults of to-day that are or might be earning remunerative salaries adequate to the accumulation of a clear saving of from $100 to $500 per year, that instead are unemployed, or together with the employed are spending their money for cigars, intoxicating drinks, club expenses, some, perhaps, engaged in gambling, and still worse practices, thus preparing the foundations for keeping up and swelling the ranks of this vast army of want and misery. Can we ever educate our young men to comprehend that idleness, tippling, and prodigality is to be shunned, and that industry, perseverance, and integrity, combined with wise economy, is a pretty sure road to a competence, if not affluence.

T. V. TAFT.

HAWLEY, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

#### CLINTON PLACE.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Some three or four months since Eighth street and Clinton place was torn up to lay down rails for a horse-car line. The dirt and débris arising from this work is still on the street, and never been carted away; and, moreover, the horse-car route has never been used so far. As to the street, it is a disgrace to any civilized community.

If the above be of any service in the present investigation, I am willing to confirm it.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23, 1874.

### SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S VOTE—INSPECTORS WHO RECEIVED IT IN JAIL.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The Eighth Ward Inspectors of Election of this City were committed to jail this afternoon in default of the payment of the fine imposed by Judge Hunt of $25 each, and costs, $57 50 altogether, for the crime of receiving Susan B. Anthony's vote in the Presidential election of 1872. The Inspectors are determined not to pay the fines.

### DEATH OF THE VETERAN MAIL COURIER.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Isaac N. Williams, the veteran mail courier, died on Tuesday night. He had been in the service twenty-five years, was widely known, and was the oldest mail courier in the United States.

### THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A joint resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday, calls on the members of Congress from New-Jersey to procure an appropriation of $50,000 from Congress for the improvement of navigation on Barnegat Bay and its tributaries. A joint meeting was held, and the following named persons were appointed Judges for the counties named: Burlington, William Parry; Camden, Joel Horner; Cape May, Joseph A. F. [illegible]; Gloucester, David B. Gill; Hunterdon, Sylvester H. Smith; Mercer, Levi T. Atahley; Monmouth, Amzi C. McLean; Law Judge, John W. Herbert; Lay Judges, Morris Freeman, Wood Warren, and Robert Rusling.

### THE SIAMESE TWINS.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES SHOWING THAT SEPARATION WOULD PROBABLY HAVE PROVED FATAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The second edition of the *Medical Times* states that the autopsy of the Siamese Twins was continued on Friday last, and resulted in some interesting disclosures. It says: "On Friday the commission continued the autopsy on the Siamese Twins, and made some important discoveries. They found that the two livers, which were supposed to be joined only by blood-vessels, were really one body, parenchymatous tissue being continuous between them, so that when they were removed from the bodies and placed on the table they formed one mass. The so-called tract of portal continuity is, therefore, liver tissue. It will be remembered that Chang was said to be possessed of one more pouch than Eng. When the liver was removed, however, an upper hepatic pouch was found also proceeding from Eng, so that the band contained four pouches of peritoneum, besides liver tissue. These disclosures show that any attempt during life to separate the twins would, in all probability, have proved fatal.

### DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

ANNUAL MEETING AT OTTAWA—ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT—RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 25.—At a meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade yesterday, the report of the Executive Council was read, standing committees were appointed, and W. H. Howland was elected President and M. Fairweather, of St. John, Vice President, for the ensuing year. Mr. Howland delivered an address, relating the history of the board from its inception to the present time, and setting forth the benefits it had accomplished. Prominent, he said, among the questions to be discussed at the meeting was reciprocity, and he referred to their relations with the International Board of Trade, and said it was most gratifying to observe the consideration with which the utterances of the delegates from the Dominion were received in public commercial meetings in the United States. It was the wish of Americans to renew reciprocity, and their leading men had stated that as the treaty that had existed was abrogated by them, they should take the first steps toward its renewal. He was pleased to be able to state that he had lately received a letter from the President of the International Board of Trade, in which he stated that the representations made by them to their Government had been favorably received, and no doubt there would soon be a commission issued on the subject. Some would, no doubt, take the ground that we got on very well without the Reciprocity Treaty, made money, and found other channels of trade; but he thought it was a reason why we should have free trade with our neighbors. We are all aware that a Fishing Commission was in session in Washington to determine the relative values of the Canadian and American fisheries, with a view to ascertain the amount due to Canada under the Washington treaty. The commission had been sitting for months, and he had it on good grounds that they would not get through with their work for years to come. Against that time the treaty would expire, new commissions would be required, and he thought the United States would be very glad to settle the whole affair by reciprocity. The question of enlarging the St. Lawrence Canal was one above all others in which he felt interested, and he would venture to say, at the risk of being brought before the bar of the House for infringing on the privileges of Parliament, that the blindness of Parliament on this question was almost criminal. The people of New-York, with their eyes on our work, were trembling lest we should do what we ought to do in this matter. To compete with us for the carrying trade of the West, the Americans would have to dig a river of ten times as great magnitude as our canals. We were like the man in the parable who had one talent. We are hiding ours in the earth. He was pleased to see representatives from Prince Edward's Island present at the meeting, and regretted that there were none from British Columbia. He felt satisfied that, although British Columbia was in an unsettled state at present, the people would do all they constitutionally could for their rights. They came into the country fairly, and their efforts now were only directed toward obtaining their rights.

### THE CASE OF THE MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Last night Mayor Otis appeared before the Board of Supervisors, and offered to retire from the position of President of that board, until the charge of malfeasance made by Judge Stanley could be investigated by the board. The Mayor justified his acts, and said he had done no more than his duty, and that Judge Stanley's action was hasty, and prompted by petty jealousy. The board passed unanimously resolutions of confidence in Mayor Otis and Treasurer Hubert.

### THE TARIFF IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—A large and influential meeting of the manufacturers of the Province of Ontario was held here yesterday to consider what measures should be taken to secure an increase in the tariff on articles manufactured in Canada, and for promoting the manufacturing interests of the Dominion generally, as the basis of a petition to the Governor General. In the Council and both Houses of Parliament a resolution was adopted affirming the unfairness of foreign competition and the necessity existing for the protection of Canadian interests.

### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25.—At the annual meeting of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry at Palmer, to-day, officers were chosen as follows: Master, J. P. Felton, of Greenfield; Overseer, Augustus J. Sawyer, of Harvard; Lecturer, Thaddeus Graves, of Hatfield; Steward, George S. Willis, of Pittsfield; Assistant Steward, Henry E. Rice, of Barre; Chaplain, Charles W. Felt, of Wakefield; Treasurer, Charles Jones, of Deerfield; Secretary, Benjamin Dean, of Ware; Gate-keeper, Franklin Bartlett, of South Deerfield.

### A STUDENT ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 25.—At Norristown, Penn., on Monday evening, while the members of Freeland Lodge of Good Fellows were rehearsing the drama of "Three Years in a Man-trap," Abraham L. Hunsicker, eighteen years of age, a son of Rev. H. A. Hunsicker, who personated a bar-keeper, was killed by a pistol-shot. The person who fired the pistol did not know that it was loaded, as it had been used last Friday night with only a cap on. The deceased was a freshman in Ursinus College, and was universally respected. His father was present at the rehearsal.

### POSTPONEMENT OF THE CHARLESTON MEETING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—In consequence of the heavy condition of the track, owing to the storm, the opening race of the Spring meeting on Washington Course, which was fixed for to-day, has been postponed.

### AMUSEMENTS.

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

"Aida" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, in presence of an audience quite large, when the condition of affairs out of doors is borne in mind. The cast was unchanged; it still comprises, we ought to mention, Signor Nannetti, whose fine voice and dignified delivery should have been alluded to, but, by an accidental omission, were unnoticed in Tuesday's reference to the revival of "Aida," Monday night. This evening Signori Campanini and Scolara, M. Maurel, Miss Cary and Mlle. Torriani are to sing in "Gli Ugonotti" at the Brooklyn Academy.... The Vocal Society of New-York will enter upon its fourth season on the evening of March 19, when the first concert of the year is to be given at Steinway Hall. The second will occur at the same place on April 30. It is designed to produce at these entertainments the customary variety of madrigals, glees, and part songs in addition to selections from Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri," Gade's cantata, "The Erl-King's Daughter," and other minor choral works of the great masters. Choruses for men's voices will also be a feature of these concerts. It should be remembered that admittance to these affairs is only to be had by subscription.

# THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

## REPORTS FROM OHIO.

### HOSTILE RESOLUTION OF THE SPRINGFIELD COUNCIL—HOW THE LADIES PRACTICALLY NULLIFY IT—DAYTON PREPARING TO SURRENDER.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25.—"*Resolved*, That the day Police, under the direction of the Mayor, enforce the eighteenth section of an ordinance passed Jan. 24, 1866, and all other City ordinances and laws, by preventing persons standing upon the sidewalks and obstructing the free passage of persons desiring to pass along the same." This is the sentiment of the City Council of Springfield, Ohio, adopted last night, in response to a petition from citizens and business men of that city, asking that some action be taken against any woman's temperance demonstration. The resolution has been received by the crusaders with intense excitement, and the upshot is that in the face of it they have determined to proceed with prayers, but to occupy only parts of sidewalks. They claim that nobody shall have occasion to accuse them of blockading the streets, and to that end, during the sidewalk prayer-meetings this morning, while kneeling in the snow, they left a free passageway for pedestrians.

The crusaders held an enthusiastic mass-meeting last evening, and to-morrow they will hold an all-day prayer-meeting. To-day a new druggists' pledge has been prepared by the leading druggists, providing for the registration of all sales of liquors, and for not selling at all when they have any suspicion that it is to be used as a beverage except on the prescription of a reputable physician, to be renewed at each application. The pledge is being circulated with flattering success.

Another gentleman prominent in Springfield's new movement has been to-day threatened with the destruction of his property, and even life, if he does not desist from participating in the crusade. Nothing daunted, he is moving steadily along with the women.

The following expression from a saloon-keeper in Dayton is an index of a feeling which seems to pervade men of his class in that city: "If the women go for us I suppose we will have to knock under. They have the advantage of us, and I guess we will have to quit if they commence on us in earnest." The business of manufacturing spirituous and malt liquors has even now been materially affected by the prospect. Two hundred names of praying women have already been enrolled, all of whom are subject to orders from the temperance head-quarters, and and ready to begin the crusade when orders come.

At the beginning of the struggle twenty drinking places flourished in the town of Logan, and now the intemperate have but one place from which to obtain their dram. The proprietor, John McBride, of this last saloon, has steadfastly resisted all influence of prayers, and now the crusaders have resorted to the arm of the law, and by it purpose to rout him.

In Chillicothe one leading lady, the wife of a prominent and old citizen, has become so excited over the movement that she has entirely lost her reason and become a raving maniac.

The interest in Memphis, Tenn., is on the increase, and private meetings are being held. The leading saloon-keepers of the city are in receipt of the following: "Mr. ——: You will, in the name of Christianity and humanity, refrain from selling the death-dealing beverage if you wish to enjoy any bliss in the eternal world hereafter. Should you refuse, we feel it our divine mission to call upon you at your place of business and invoke our Heavenly Father in your behalf." Signed by the Committee.

Six saloons have just been closed by a recourse to the law in New Richmond, O., and by prayer three saloonists in Higginsport, O., have surrendered.

Nineteen thousand dollars have been subscribed in Jeffersonville, Ind., towards vigorously prosecuting the temperance work. All the druggists of the city have signed the pledge.

Prayer-meetings under umbrellas have been in progress all day to-day in Oxford, Ohio.

Reports have it that twenty-nine saloons have closed in Xenia. This will leave only sixteen now in operation in that city. Of this number only seven are said to have any stock on hand, and they find no reason to replenish. The ringing of bells and women's hallelujahs are the principal sounds heard in that city now.

### PRAYER OF AN OXFORD LIQUOR-SELLER—THE GERMANS OF CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25.—A case is pending in the Butler County Court, in which an Oxford liquor-seller prays that the temperance women be enjoined from praying in front of his saloon.

In Dayton there is nothing new or startling in the women's crusade, but the preparations are going on.

A German paper here has issued an inflammatory proclamation calling on Germans capable of bearing arms to organize a regiment. It says the times seem to be approaching with giant strides when the laws of civil liberty, liberty of conscience, and the domestic hearth need protection. Three thousand German citizens should ever be ready to answer the call of our authorities in defense of land and property. This is interpreted as an attempt to scare the women.

### INHARMONIOUS MEETING IN COLUMBUS—PROBABILITY OF A BREAK-UP AMONG THE PRAYING SISTERS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 25.—It having been announced that Dio Lewis would again favor our temperance people with his presence this morning at the Town Street Methodist Church prior to his departure this afternoon for his home in Massachusetts, the spacious edifice was well-nigh filled, notwithstanding the fact that a heavy snow-storm prevailed nearly all day. Mrs. Gooding presided, and said that Dr. Lewis would give the ladies present a few wholesome words of advice prior to his departure. Dr. Lewis said that in the coming fortnight much would depend upon the success of the movement by the manner in which that length of time would be expended, and advised the ladies to spend it in the most judicious manner possible; that when they were ready to move in six committees, composed of 100 each, the churches should divide their own territory so there should be no conflicting with each other's plans, and thereby work harmoniously together. Also, that in the event of any disposition on the part of the clergy here to rebel, they should go to them and say, "We have gone to you before, now come to us and help us on with this work."

While a gentleman from Millersburg was relating how the congregations of his town were not dependent upon the clergy for aid in this good movement, and was on the eve of some extended remarks, he was interrupted by Mrs. Coggeshall, who intimated that it was a women's meeting, and that the gentleman present seemed to be encroaching upon them, whereupon he immediately sat down. The remarks of this gentleman immediately brought several of the Columbus pastors to their feet, who begged leave to differ with him. They stated that it was the custom of the congregations of the churches of this city, so far as they were inclined, to look up to their pastors for counsel and advice, and to watch over them.

From these remarks it was evident that the meeting would not be a very harmonious one, as it proved afterward. At this point Mrs. Coggeshall offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to visit the State Legislature, and ask that body to grant the women of Columbus the privilege of holding their meetings in the rotunda of the Capitol, but owing to the noise and confusion which at that moment prevailed, it was difficult then to ascertain whether the resolution was adopted or not. Mrs. Coggeshall's voice, however, was soon heard above the din. She said as Rev. Jno. Russell, from Michigan, had been announced to lecture on temperance in the city that evening, she would insist that he postpone its delivery until to-morrow morning, to enable the ladies present, and some from abroad, to hold a grand mass-meeting for the purpose of perfecting their plans to make an immediate movement on the State Capitol.

At this juncture Dio Lewis stepped in by way of stopping the wrangling, and stated that it was altogether wrong to choke off Rev. Mr. Russell in that way, as Mr. Russell was a temperance lecturer, and had come there to lecture free and independent of the present women's movement. Dr. Lewis was, however, afraid Mr. Russell's lecture if delivered at this critical moment would have the effect of dividing public opinion, as he (Russell) was a total prohibitionist. The movement in Ohio was being carried on in a different manner. This day, Dr. Lewis said, was the first since the movement had been inaugurated by him that he had either become frightened or discouraged, owing to the discordant feeling which prevailed. To bring order out of chaos, however, the company sang the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and a prayer was offered up. Then followed a demand from a number of members present from the different churches that their respective Pastors should be heard, and some few were granted that privilege. The substance of their remarks was that the women were not ready to make any street demonstration; that more prayer was needed in the churches first, for at least two weeks to come, which opinion seemed fully to prevail. Daily prayer-meetings will therefore be held at the First Presbyterian Church. I learn that the committee which waited upon the Legislature for the purpose of obtaining permission for the women to occupy the rotunda had their request refused on the ground that the General Assembly was too busy to hear prayers. In conversation with a number of people who have hitherto been workers in the women crusade, they expressed themselves as feeling very much discouraged by the way things have changed, and that a few more such meetings would be instrumental in disbanding the army of good women now engaged in the holy cause of suppressing intemperance in Ohio. This evening Rev. John Russell delivered his temperance lecture at the City Hall, taking for his theme "Total Prohibition," in which he took decided grounds against the arguments put forth by Dr. Dio Lewis. He was followed by Mrs. McClellan Brown, of Alliance, Ohio, the worthy Grand Chief Templar of Ohio. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the City Hall was well filled by an appreciative audience.

### DISCUSSING THE CRUSADE IN CLEVELAND.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25.—There is serious talk among the women in Cleveland and the immediate vicinity regarding the prosecution of a temperance war here. Van Pelt, the converted saloon keeper, is announced to address a meeting in Union Depot on Sunday. Nothing definite has, however, yet been decided on. Many prohibitionists here denounce the crusade in no mild terms.

The President and Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city departed for Cincinnati this evening, where a meeting of the State Executive Board of the association is to be held to decide on selecting a prominent speaker to follow the women's temperance movement to form Christian organizations.

## *PENNSYLVANIA.*

### PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT—LADIES OF FASHION ORGANIZING—THE SALOON-KEEPERS BECOMING ALARMED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The temperance movement, which has now been fairly inaugurated in this city, still excites the greatest attention among temperance and religious people and liquor-dealers, the latter being especially agitated, as their business is very seriously menaced. To-day, notwithstanding the terribly inclement state of the weather, women's prayer-meetings were held in various parts of the city, all of them being well attended. The ladies are working earnestly in the good cause, as can be fully judged from the interest manifested at these prayer-meetings, which are being held daily. Prominent ladies lead these gatherings, and the utmost enthusiasm prevails. I learned to-day, from a prominent temperance organizer, that the ladies will receive all the assistance that can be afforded by temperance societies. The gentleman declared that the movement, when completely organized, would result in great good. He was of opinion, however, that to reap any benefit operations should be commenced at once against the saloonists, while the excitement is at fever heat. The ladies who have organized the crusade here have been assured by distinguished clergymen that all necessary help will be given them from the churches. Rev. John Chambers, with other divines, and John Wanamaker, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, have signified their intention of enlisting in the cause. Last evening, at a largely-attended private entertainment given in one of the fashionable centres of the city, the ladies present resolved that they would form a praying band just as soon as the necessary arrangements could be perfected. The temperance people are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Dr. Dio Lewis, but in the meanwhile every preparation which can insure the success of the war is being urged to completion. It is understood that just as soon as he arrives he will confer with the ladies, and submit to them a plan for the organization of the wards. Those most interested are confident that the campaign here will be carried to a most successful termination. The saloon-keepers admit that matters have taken a very serious turn for them. Some of them display much braggadocio about the protection they will receive from the authorities, but, notwithstanding this, they are much alarmed. A prominent saloonist has made a statement to the following effect: "If this temperance movement gets started once there will be the mischief to pay. The women will not be put down, and the only way is to shut up shop until the excitement blows over."

### MRS. STANTON'S VIEWS ON THE CRUSADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—At the Radical Club meeting this afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton delivered a long address upon the subject, "The Sensation of the Day, the Anti-liquor Crusade." She took a position unfavorable to a distinguishing feature of that movement—the circulation of bands of praying women about the streets and in bar-rooms. This she declared to be little more dignified than mob law. She simply suggested that women exert themselves earnestly to obtain the ballot, after which, she says, the abuse of liquor will be materially decreased.

### DEMONSTRATION OF CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of this city, composed of Catholic total abstinence societies attached to the churches of Philadelphia, had a grand demonstration at the Academy of Music this evening. The building was crowded in every part. The stage was occupied by a large number of clergy and prominent laymen of the denomination, together with many Protestants. Henry A. Van Bell, President of the Union, presided, and addresses were made by Rev. James O'Reilly, spiritual director of the Order, Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins, and Francis Sharkley in support of temperance. A number of letters were read from many Bishops throughout the country sending greeting to the society. There were forty-five temperance societies present, in full regalia, with bands of music. The addresses were well received, and great enthusiasm manifested. Many of the societies paraded through the streets, headed by the bands, after the adjournment of the meeting.

## *MASSACHUSETTS.*

### THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT TO BE INAUGURATED ON MONDAY.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—At the meeting of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance today, the Secretary stated that Dio Lewis would be in Worcester on next Monday to initiate the new temperance movement. Some discussion took place as to Mr. Lewis' soundness on the Prohibitory law. The general expression of the meeting was that he favored it.

## *MICHIGAN.*

### A COMPLETE VICTORY FOR THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

STURGIS, Mich., Feb. 25.—The temperance movement here is triumphant. The ladies of the town, under the skillful leadership of Mrs. W. Pendleton, have succeeded to-day in closing every saloon and drinking establishment. The saloon-keepers have signed a contract to hereafter abstain from the business so long as they remain residents of the place. The druggists have also given bonds to sell only in accordance with the law. It is regarded as a great success in the temperance cause, and all law-abiding and order-loving citizens are jubilant.

## *ILLINOIS.*

### THE MOVEMENT INAUGURATED BY ONE OLD LADY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The women's temperance movement was inaugurated here in a small way to-day by a single old lady who went from one saloon to another on two of the streets in the West Division in which saloons are most numerous, and after politely informing the proprietor or bar-keeper that she was about to pray for him knelt in one corner and silently offered up her supplications. In the North Division a number of saloon-keepers have been served with printed circulars, announcing that an association of ladies are bound together by a solemn covenant to close every saloon and rum-hole in Chicago, and will visit each with prayer and singing in furtherance of this object.

## *NEW-YORK.*

### MEETING OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE—RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING A LOCAL PROHIBITION BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—At a meeting of the State Temperance Committee, held at the Globe Hotel today, the following resolution was adopted:

*Whereas*, The Republican Party, at its last State Convention at Utica, put in its platform a resolution indorsing local prohibition; and

*Whereas*, At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of this State, held at Norwich, Sept. 16, 1873, and, also, the State Temperance Convention held in Utica, Oct. 9, 1873, indorsed local prohibition by the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend that the citizens of the State, irrespective of political differences, unite in an effort to secure from the next Legislature an act to provide for the submitting to the electors of this State the question, Shall the sale of intoxicating beverages be prohibited by law? and embodying the proposition that in all towns, counties, cities, and wards therein when a majority of the voters are in favor of prohibition, it shall be unlawful thereafter to sell intoxicating beverages, and the State Committee are hereby instructed to prepare such a bill to present to the incoming Legislature;" therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Legislature now in session in Albany be as earnestly requested to pass a Local Prohibition bill, and that we confidently expect his Excellency, Gov. Dix, to sign the same.

*Resolved*, That we urge all the friends of temperance in the State to give their warm support to every measure of legislation in the interest of temperance, particularly to a constitutional amendment which shall prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

*Resolved*, That we bid the noble women of the West God-speed in their crusade against rum, and that we will welcome such a movement in this State, and aid the same whenever and wherever made.

*Resolved*, That we extend our congratulations to the patrons and masters of the 565 subordinate granges of the Patrons of Husbandry of Ohio who have heartily indorsed the movement started by the noble women of Ohio for the suppression of intemperance, and we call upon the farmers' granges of this State to rally around the friends of temperance, in order to banish from the land this scourge, which is the prolific source of crime, misery, and taxation.

### PERPETRATION OF A HOAX AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The hoax having been published in the morning papers that the women's crusade against liquor was to be inaugurated in this city this afternoon at Gillig's saloon, a large crowd of jeering men, with a fair sprinkling of females, collected in front of that establishment. No praying ladies put in an appearance, and Gillig did a rushing business for several hours.

### THE CRUSADE ON LONG ISLAND.

The ladies of Patchogue and vicinity confess they are much encouraged with the results which have attended their labors, and Mrs. Oaksmith declares that they have a splendid prospect for closing the few dram shops which remain in that place. Mr. Plummer and Mrs. T. J. Dyson are foremost in the movement. In Oyster Bay, a band of young ladies are now engaged in the praying and singing movement, are working earnestly, and confident of success. Their first onslaught was upon the store of one Ludlam, who is very firm in his determination not to yield. A large crowd watch the women with undisguised curiosity. The pledge yesterday received fifty names. In Long Island City they have met with a degree of success in the circulation of pledges; over fifty have signed. A meeting will be held at Smithsonian Hall to-night, when, if it is thought the people are sufficiently aroused on this subject, a praying band will be organized at once, and a vigorous onslaught made on the gin mills. In Astoria efforts are being made to hold a mass temperance meeting to institute active measures. The bands of hope in the Flatbush schools have done much good, and over thirty have already signed the pledges presented by the children.

## *THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.*

### EXTREME RETICENCE OF THE MEMBERS—CHIEF WILSON COMPELLED TO RESIGN—P. M. ARTHUR, OF ALBANY, ELECTED TO SUCCEED HIM.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The morning session of the Grand Internationl Division of Locomotive Engineers was opened at 10 o'clock with one hundred and forty delegates, representing as many subordinate divisions, in attendance, and Chief Charles Wilson in the chair. To get anything approaching a full report of the proceedings is an utter impossibility, and an attempt at interviewing attending members "panned out" poorly, the unvarying answer being that there was nothing done to go before the public. The session to-day was strictly secret, none but accredited delegates were admitted, and they had to undergo a severe examination. A resolution was adopted that the proceedings be entirely withheld from the press, and each member seemed to regard himself a committee of one to see that the very letter of the resolution was carried. The brothers were very shy of reporters, and the latter were baffled at almost every point in their endeavors to learn anything of the proceedings, the most vigorous pumping being of no avail.

It is now known that a resolution was passed calling on Charles Wilson, Chief Engineer, of this city, to resign, and that he has complied with the request and abdicated the chair. P. M. Arthur, of Albany, N. Y., was elected to the head of the brotherhood. Mr. Arthur is now Second Grand Assistant Engineer. The dissatisfaction with Mr. Wilson's administration grew out of his opposition to the recent strike of engineers, he giving public denial to the report that he was in any manner responsible for the strike, claiming it was without the authority of the brotherhood, and opposed it from beginning to end. Naturally the strikers took umbrage at Wilson regarding the matter. Besides this, many were opposed to him on general principles, on account of the strong anti-striking policy he has always advocated. So strong and decided was the feeling against Wilson that his opponent had a decided majority in the convention, and had he not resigned he undoubtedly would have been removed.

This is all that possibly could be obtained regarding the proceedings. It is understood that the strikers have captured the convention and have matters pretty much their own way. No session was held to-night, but the session will be continued to-morrow.

## *COMMUNISM IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25.—John Fehrenbatch, President of the Machinists and Blacksmiths Union of North America, delivered an address before a large meeting of marine engineers on the West Side this evening, in which he strongly denounced the Police of New-York for their action in suppressing the Tompkins square riot. He said the press of New-York was unworthy of the name on account of its opposition to the communists, who participated in the riot, and he considered those men who were lodged in jail as martyrs to the cause.

## *ARREST OF THIEVES.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Thomas Gallagher and John Carrigan were arrested to-day in this city for robbing Michael Gallagher, the father of the former, of $550 and several thousand dollars' worth of bonds. The accused will be sent to Montgomery County to-morrow for trial.

## *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

The shoe manufactory of Cutler Morris, at Warren, Mass., was burned on Tuesday night. Loss, $20,000; insured for $11,500.

Yesterday morning, a still in the coal-oil refinery of Robert Reed, on the corner of Eden street and Canton avenue, Baltimore, exploded with terrific effect, the still being carried several feet into the street. In a few minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames, and by 9 o'clock it, with three stills, valuable machinery, &c., was totally destroyed. The burning oil ran down the street-gutters in the vicinity, and several narrow escapes of pedestrians were made. Fred. Lautebach, a cooper in the refinery, was fatally burned. The coopering establishment of Kimball, Schaffer & Co., adjoining, on Canton avenue, was also burned. The entire loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

# CUBA.

## *FRAUDS ON THE UNITED STATES REVENUE.*

### THE ALLEGED BIG BATTLE—MISCELLANEOUS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1874.

The frauds committed by the shippers of cigars from Havana to the United States are about coming to an end, thanks to the energy and intelligence displayed by Consul General Hall in this matter. The immediate predecessors of the present Consul signed whatever was laid before them; they lacked every requisite qualification for the office, as the fact of this systematic fraud on the United States revenue abundantly proves. Some people even hint that something beyond mere neglect or carelessness was the cause of the continuance of the fraud, and cannot be convinced that anything beyond ignorance and unfitness to perform consular functions resulted in the United States revenue being systematically defrauded. But all inquiries made by me prove that the Consuls were only to blame in so far that they did not know or care about the duties and obligations of their office. It is estimated that the revenue of the United States has been defrauded of about one million dollars within the past five years on cigars shipped from this port, and that this money has principally gone into the pockets of American merchants, the Havana shippers receiving but a small percentage. The loss of such an income has set the rascals who derived benefit therefrom to thinking, and they are not willing to give up without a struggle. On Friday an invoice of an apparently fraudulent character, and sworn to, was presented at the Consulate, and promptly rejected by Mr. Hall. The price of the cigars was given in paper, and half an hour later the invoice came back for certification with the same figures and prices in gold. If the first invoice had been certified to, the United States Government would have lost nearly $2,700, gold, on this one shipment. Strange to say, the most irregular invoices are presented by the agents of some of the so-called leading merchants in that line in the United States, although the exceptions to the undervaluation are rare. Several Havana houses have always invoiced their cigars at the true valuation, and lost much of their traffic with the United States because they could not compete with those who undervalued their merchandise, and have been unable to find out the reason why one house in New-York could sell cigars of the same brand much cheaper than another. There is but one way to abolish this system of fraud completely, and without the slightest danger of injuring the United States revenue. Let Congress abolish the ad valorem duty on cigars, and instead adopt the English, French, and German system of collecting a certain fixed amount per pound. This of course would impose the same duty on low as on high-priced cigars, but would not lessen the quantity shipped. Even if a smaller quantity of low-priced cigars should be shipped, it would only redound to the benefit of the manufacturing trade in the United States, where the cigars of lower and middling quality made out of Havana tobacco can be made of as good a quality of equally good if not better workmanship, and certainly as cheap, as are to be bought here. The importation of the better classes of cigars would increase correspondingly, and, on the whole, the smoker and the Treasury would be greatly benefited, while the manufacturer here would not be injured. Having personally called on several manufacturers whose merchandise was invoiced at certain rates at the United States Consulate, I could not purchase from them any article at the rate invoiced by the shippers; and the manufacturers in some cases did not hesitate to denounce this fraudulent system as injurious to their own interests.

### A BIG BATTLE.

The most meagre and contradictory reports concerning the biggest battle yet fought in Cuba have come to hand. The accounts all vary, except as to the number of combatants, which is estimated at 8,000 men. According to Spanish reports, the fight occurred on the 11th inst., at a place called Naranjo, in the Central Department. The insurgents numbered 5,000, and the Spaniards 3,000, and the Spaniards had four pieces of artillery, while the Cubans had none. The Marquis of Santa Lucia is reported as having commanded the Cuban, and Gen. Bascones the Spanish, forces. The Cubans were in a good position, and the Spaniards began the attack. The fight lasted seven hours, and was the most hotly contested of the struggle. The advance guard of the Spaniards was commanded by Col. Armiñan, who drove the insurgents from their positions. The Spanish artillery proved of immense advantage, as Armiñan advanced under cover of its fire. The insurgents were heard to say, "We must capture the guns if it costs us 500 men," but their attempts proved fruitless. When the insurgents retired they fired the buildings near by which the fight had occurred, and burned their dead, thus preventing the Spaniards from knowing their loss. The newspaper account gives the number of Spaniards killed as 50, and their wounded as 180. An officer who was in the fight gives the number as 100 killed and 300 wounded. Different insurgent versions, claiming a victory for their side, are in circulation, and say that the Cubans held the field, and that the Spaniards retired toward Puerto Principe under cover of the night. Authentic details are wanting. Several other fights are reported, but the details are so meagre and from such untrustworthy sources that but little credence can be given them. One report states that the insurgents attacked Brigadier Marin on his return from Manzanillo to Bayamo, and captured a portion of the train he was convoying.

### MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A large party of merchants, officials, and journalists were gathered on Tuesday on board the new steam-ship Columbus, then on her first trip from New-York to Havana, to partake of a most elegant and luxurious breakfast. A number of New-York merchants assisted, and all, including the most incredulous Spaniards, agreed that the Columbus was the finest specimen of naval architecture that ever visited the port of Havana. Toasts to the continuance of amicable relations between the United States and Spain, and to the increase of trade between the two countries, were drunk, and the party broke up at a late hour. The Columbus returns to New-York on her first return trip to-day. Her officers are well known, Capt. Reed having been commander of several steamers running between the United States and Havana.

## *THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—ADMISSION OF A COLORED DELEGATE.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—Peter K. Jones, the colored Republican who was not allowed to take his seat in the House of Delegates some weeks ago as a representative from Greensville County because, "as it was alleged," he was ineligible, not being a resident of the county, was to-day admitted to his seat, having been re-elected at the new election ordered.

## *DISMISSALS AT THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Feb. 25.—Instructions were received here to-day from Washington ordering a decrease of the force in the navy-yard. There are at present 1,077 men employed, of whom 300 are to be dismissed on Monday next, and the remainder placed on half time.

## *ANXIETY CONCERNING THE NON-ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Feb. 25.—The Providence steamer William Kennedy, due at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday last, with a consignment of freight and passengers, has not yet arrived. It is feared that she has met with some accident during the storm of last night or to-day. Several contradictory stories are told at the office of the company concerning her delay, although they admit that no intelligence has been received concerning her.

## *THE MINING ENGINEERS.*

### AN EXCURSION TO THE RINGWOOD MINES, N. J.—AN EVENTFUL DAY.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers had an excursion yesterday, and certainly none but mining engineers would have braved the storm on such a day. Their zeal in the pursuit of science got the better of their discretion, and having previously resolved to visit the Ringwood and Sterling mines in Passaic County, N. J., they started from Jersey City yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, by the Montclair Railroad. This road is looking for an owner. It appears to be the property of no one. Some time ago it was leased to the New-York, Oswego and Midland Road, but when this line became bankrupt a Receiver was appointed for the Montclair Branch. He got nothing but the road, however, and as he had no engines or carriages his office was not likely to be a profitable one. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, the Receiver of the Midland Road, has taken temporary possession of the line, and is now working it for the benefit of "whom it may concern." But to return to the excursionists. After reaching Pompton, about six miles from the junction of the Montclair with the Midland Line, they were informed that an accident had occurred to the down train from Ringwood, near the Junction, and that it would be impossible, in consequence, to travel over the Midland Road. On reaching the Junction the excursionists left the cars and inspected the wreck of the Midland Line. The axle of the tender had broken, throwing the carriage off the track, tearing up the rails, and also throwing the engine right across the road. There were fortunately but few passengers on the train, and all escaped without injury except a woman, who was slightly bruised. The excursionists were fully four miles from the Ringwood Mines, and how to get there was the question. It was proposed to cut loose one of the wagons which was laden with ore, and by propelling it for a short distance by manual force it was thought that it would, of its own motion, travel down the incline for a mile at least, as there was a grade of fifty feet to a mile at this point. At this time the thermometer stood at about 10° and the storm was raging fiercely. Eight mining engineers got on board the car, and perched themselves on the ore, while the others, with shoulders to the wheel, put the car in motion. After a hard struggle they succeeded in propelling the car, and, while it was in motion, scrambled aboard. The open ride, with the storm blowing in the face of the steamless car, came to a short end, however, and after another unsuccessful effort in the same direction, the idea of reaching their destination by that mode of conveyance was abandoned. It was suggested that it would be more prudent to return to New-York, but this proposition met with general disfavor. They came out to see the mines, and they would do so or die in the attempt. They next started across the country, over hedges and across dykes, down into quagmires, and over ground on which few white men have ever trod. After twenty minutes' journey in this manner they came to a farm-house on the Ringwood estate, and, entering the stable, "borrowed" two gray horses and a broken-down wagon. Indeed, the horses were "broken down" as well as the wagon, and the reason for having such wretched animals in the possession of an apparently respectable farmer puzzled every one until it was ascertained that they belonged to the "company," (the Midland Railroad Company.) The wagon accommodated about half of the excursionists, leaving the remainder to make the journey on foot. After several hairbreadth escapes, the mining engineers at last reached the foot of the mountain on the summit of which are the Ringwood Mines. A further journey up hill for about a mile in the blinding storm, with the snow fully six inches deep, was at last accomplished, and the devotees of science had the pleasure of gazing down into the depths of the mines, some of which were opened over a century ago. These mines are situated in the County of Passaic, N. J., on the northern boundary between that State and New-York. The estate consists of 20,000 acres, and is the property of Cooper & Hewitt. The Sterling Mines are upon an estate of the same size, adjoining the Ringwood property. It is owned by the Sterling Mining Company. These large portions of land contain what are supposed to be inexhaustible deposits of magnetic iron ore, and are within thirty-five miles of this City. The mines were open long before the Revolution, and were, even at that early day, very extensively worked. It is understood that more than 1,000,000 tons of iron-ore have already been taken from these properties, and yet the mines can scarcely be said to be fairly open. About 100,000 tons of ore are now annually mined on the two estates. The Ringwood Mines are connected with the Montclair Railroad by a private road two and a quarter miles in length, built by Messrs. Cooper and Hewett. The Sterling mines are connected with the Erie Railway by a road eight miles long. There are two blast furnaces upon the Sterling property, and two upon the Ringwood. It is said that pig-iron can be made on these estates at less cost than elsewhere on the Atlantic coast. The operations of mining and smelting are carried on with energy and after the most approved methods. The ores are of great richness, averaging sixty per cent. of iron, but contain rather too much phosphorus to be available for the manufacture of steel. On the Ringwood property there is one of the finest water-powers in the United States, furnished by the water flowing from Greenwood Lake. This region is one of the wildest and most uncultivated portions of the United States, and few would imagine that there was such a wilderness so near the City. With the exception of the men engaged at the mines, there is scarcely a habitation to be found for miles around. After inspecting the mines and examining the ores, the excursionists were invited by Mr. Hewitt to visit his country residence, within two miles of the Mountain Summit. The invitation was gratefully accepted, and on the way to Mr. Hewitt's residence he pointed out the grave of Robert Erskine, the Chief Engineer of the American Army during the Revolution. He died on Oct. 2, 1780, at the age of forty-five years, and Washington had a marble slab placed over the grave with a suitable inscription. After enjoying Mr. Hewitt's hospitality, the excursionists returned to the City by the Erie Express train at 8 P. M.

## *THE WEATHER.*

### SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, but fallen again in New-England, and has steadily fallen in the Middle States and extreme North-west since Tuesday night. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Ohio Valley, but elsewhere it has generally risen. North-easterly winds, with cloud and snow prevail in New-England. North-west winds with cloud and snow in the Middle Atlantic States, and with clear or partly clear weather in the South Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and Lake region. South-east winds, with cloudy weather, in the extreme North-west. Easterly winds and clear weather prevail in the South-west.

### PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday, in New-England, rising barometer, north-easterly, and north-westerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather.

*For the Middle and Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-west winds, clearing or clear weather.*

For the lake region, winds backing to south-west and south-east, with falling barometer, higher temperature, and clear, followed by cloudy weather.

For the North-west, falling barometer, southerly winds, higher temperature, and cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley, stationary and falling barometer, higher temperature, clear or partly clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, higher temperature, north-westerly winds, and generally clear weather.

For the Western Gulf States, increasing north-easterly winds, higher temperature, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, and on the Texas coast threatening weather, possibly with rain.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport, Portland, Boston, and Wood's Hole.

## *THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS ON TRIAL.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The Grant Parish prisoners are on trial before Circuit Judge Woods. A jury was empanneled, and District Attorney Beckwith opened the case for the prosecution with a recital of the cruelties committed on the colored men of Grant Parish. The trial is expected to continue between two and three weeks.

## *THE VETERANS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.*

The veteran corps of the Twenty-second Regiment held their fifth annual dinner at the armory last evening. The armory was appropriately decorated for the occasion; vases of exotic plants were placed at intervals throughout the armory. A select orchestra from Gilmore's Band furnished the music throughout the entertainment. Toasts were offered as follows: "The Veteran Corps," responded to by Major Collene; "The Twenty-second Infantry," by Col. Wingate; "Military Education," by Col. Porter; "The State of New-York," by Col. Jardine; "Old Tactics and Old Campaigns," M. Hiney; "Music," by Mr. Gilmore, who furnished an interesting history of music.

# WINTER WEATHER.

## *A SEVERE SNOW-STORM.*

### THE STREETS AND AVENUES OBSTRUCTED—CROWDED STREET-CARS—THE TROUBLES OF PEDESTRIANS.

If any one supposed that we were at all approximating to that delectable state of things pictured by the author of the Odyssey in his description of Elysium, when from the bleak pole no inclement winds are to prevail, when the fields are to be florid with unfading prime, and when there is to be no longer any such process as molding the round hail and flaking the fleecy snow, he or she must have been somewhat disappointed on looking out into the streets yesterday morning. It is not a fact that even in this "open" season stern Winter is to smile uncompromisingly on this auspicious clime, and that boreal blasts and cloudy skies are to give way for evermore to warm south winds and delicious June sunshine. Yesterday's snow-storm proves this proposition indubitably. It is true that the wind did not blow directly out of the north, but it was worse than if it did, and the unpleasant suggestions of the east which it carried with it were emphatically disagreeable. Its velocity was some sixteen miles an hour—not a very great velocity, it is true—but yet sufficient to carry the blinding snow-drifts along in such a fashion as to be decidedly embarrassing to those who had to face the storm. The snow commenced to fall between 8 and 9 o'clock, and so thickly and unintermittently did it descend that in a few hours the aspect of the City was entirely changed, and its usual healthy turmoil and tumult seemed to drag along sluggishly. All day the snow fell unceasingly, and accumulated in the parks and impeded the traffic in the great thoroughfares, and made dull and dead the large pulsations of the City's life. Where its great current runs briskly through restless Broadway, it now urged its way laboredly and heavily. The sound and tumult of the City's activities were muffled and unreal, and the reluctant traffic just dragged its slow length along. People turned up their coat-collars, muffled themselves to the ears, faced the sharp wind and confronted the blinding snow-flakes as best they could. Whiskered gentlemen of fashion were frosted like wedding-cakes, and there was a general kinship of wretchedness established between everybody and everything. Was there ever a snow-storm in which the street-cars did not bear a conspicuous part, with their double teams, and their inadequate capacity to meet the exceptional demand on their resources? Yesterday, they were at once at their best and at their worst. For the most part, as much was done as could be expected from them; that is to say, an additional complement of cars was placed on most of the City lines and the teams were in nearly in every instance doubled. Still the demands on their resources were so exceptionally increased that the discomfort was pretty general. The Fourth Avenue Line was a notable exception to the others' the matter of affording the least possible accommodation. Possibly because it charges more than the rest, it was deemed fitting that it should serve the public least of all. At all events it carried on its traffic until late in the afternoon with single teams, that labored with difficulty through the thick snow, and consequently progress on this line was exceptionally slow. Those lumbering nondescripts with which the tracks are cleaned of the accumulations of snow, were used throughout the day on all the lines, and served to add to the discomfort of pedestrians by upheaving the discolored snow in upon the sidewalks. The Greenwich Railroad enjoyed especial advantages yesterday, inasmuch as there could be at least no accumulation of snow on its elevated track. Its skeleton proportions served it to some purpose, and so it was the only one in the City on which locomotion was not retarded. The regular trains on it were run throughout the day, and at the usual speed, and as a result the public patronage was larger than usual.

Down on the wharves there was a pretty general departure from the usual stir and bustle. The necessary traffic was, of course, carried on, but the rigors of the day seemed to have shorn it of its customary aspects. It was snow everywhere—snow drifting through the rigging of the ships, settling on the pathways and thoroughfares, covering the bales of merchandise, blinding the horses that tugged under their loads, and spreading general discomfort. The fall was so thick and unceasing that the rivers looked pretty much as if they were covered with a fog, and fog-horns and bells wailed out their monotonous and unmusical warnings. Still, neither on the North nor East Rivers was navigation much impeded. The sky was lowering and the atmosphere was murky, and there was a brooding gloom everywhere, but still, although there was much in the nature of a fog, there was none absolutely, and so the traffic by water suffered much less interruption than by land. The boats of the Fulton, Catharine, Williamsburg, and Greenpoint ferries on the East, and the Hoboken and Jersey City ferries on the North River, ran on time during the day, and the large crowds crossing each experienced no very great inconvenience so far as actual transit was concerned, but, of course, had to bear all the unpleasantnesses incidental to the inclemency of the weather. These they endeavored to neutralize as far as possible by keeping within the cabins and lingering in the friendly neighborhood of heated steam-pipes. The people who most enjoyed yesterday were those who, having passed through the morning inconveniences of a down-town ride, and who, being ensconced in comfortable offices, looked out now and then with certain feelings of self-complacency on their less fortunate fellow-mortals who confronted the gusty snow-storm and toiled through the heavy streets below. Yet their satisfaction was not quite unalloyed. The disagreeable experiences of the down-town ride in the morning were to be renewed under still worse conditions during the reverse journey in the evening, and this skeleton doubtless haunted them and brought them nearer to a level with their brethren. It would seem as if the investigation of the Legislature had to some extent quickened the energies of the Street-cleaning Bureau, for, wonderful to be told, that august department put forth unexampled activity yesterday, and proceeded with the cleaning of lower Broadway while the snow-storm was actually in progress. It does not appear that there has been any very serious detention to the mails, except in the case of the Southern mail, which was an hour and a half late. The incoming trains on the Pennsylvania, Erie, Hudson River, and Harlem Railroads were somewhat behind time in the earlier part of the day, and their arrivals became more uncertain as the storm progressed and the snow increased in depth. On the Erie Road, "No. 8" train from Cincinnati, which arrived here at 2 o'clock, was twenty minutes behind time, and some of the trains on the other roads, which arrived later in the evening, were some thirty-five minutes late. Outside of the business thoroughfares there were but few pedestrians on the streets, and even these people were out probably from urgent necessity, and not from choice. The markets were comparatively deserted. But whatever lack of life there may have been in any of the down-town resorts, their condition was that of endless tumult compared with the dull, noiseless quiet that reigned in the up-town regions. Central Park and all the other places of public recreation were as untrodden solitudes. The snow lay thick and undisturbed alike on the grass and on the pathways, and nobody who could at all evade the necessity, ventured out into the blinding snow-drifts. Even the enthusiasm of sleighers was at fault, and they reserved their teams for a more auspicious occasion. To those who are especially interested in weather matters, and who rightly enough believe that this Winter has been so far the mildest which we have ever had, it may be of some interest to learn the exceptional fact that last November was the coldest which we have had in twenty years. This matter was duly ascertained and recorded in New-Haven, and also at the Meteorological Department in Central Park.

### THE STORM IN OTHER PLACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 25.—A driving snow-storm commenced at 8 o'clock this morning and continues without any sign of abatement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The snow-storm which commenced early this morning continued up to noon. Snow had then fallen to the depth of five or six inches.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A heavy snow-storm, accompanied with violent wind, has prevailed to-day at all points along the Hudson. The river still remains open as far north as New-Hamburg. All railroad trains were somewhat delayed by the snow.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The snow-storm this afternoon and evening has been of unusual severity, and has been accompanied by strong easterly winds. The snow filled the air and drifted to a considerable extent. Horse railroad travel continues, but under difficulties. The snow being light it will not probably greatly impede steam travel. From six to eight inches have fallen, and the snow is still falling fast.

## *THE CASE OF GEORGE PEAY.*

In October, 1872, George Peay came to this City from Louisville, Ky., with $4,500 intrusted to him by a merchant of that city with which to pay debts for him due here. Soon after he mysteriously disappeared, the theory being that he had been robbed and murdered. The *Courier-Journal* of Tuesday adds the following to his story, as already intimated in our telegrams: "Facts developed within the past few days show that the detectives of this city were right, and that George Peay is yet in the land of the living, but dead to all his friends and relatives who honored him, and now feel keenly his disgrace. It is sufficient to say, without going into any particulars, that Peay is in Montreal, Canada, and has been residing there for some time past under an assumed name. He has been seen by persons who knew him, and has been recognized by officers who held a description of him. He is living in a style that warrants the belief that he is possessed of a large sum of money. As in most cases of a similar nature, a woman has been the cause of George Peay's dishonorable conduct in this matter, with whom he is now living in Montreal. His afflicted wife and children are still in Louisville, and will have the sympathy of the community that the dishonored husband and father is not really dead. Detective Bligh has gone to Montreal to inquire further into the facts."

**Winchester's Hypophosphite—A Famous Vitalizing Tonic.**

The most perfect ever discovered, and the best in the world. A certain and immediate cure for debility, nervousness, prostration of the vital forces and powers and weakness of every description. It rapidly improves the nervous tone, restores the strength and appetite, promotes refreshing sleep, builds up and invigorates the system. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & Co., chemists, No. 36 John street, New-York. $1 and $2 per bottle. —*Advertisement.*

HEMORRHAGE IS ARRESTED, the Lacerated Lungs Healed, the cough loosened, every symptom of Consumption checked, and a rapid cure of pulmonary disease effected by the use of HALL'S Balsam for the Lungs.

Not a trace of the ulcers or external hurts healed by Carbolic Salve is left on the surface.

Don't Sacrifice Your Teeth.—An instant cure of Toothache is effected by Dr. TOWNSLEY'S Anodyne.—*Advertisement.*

**The Best Hair Dressing.**

Millions say, "BURNETT'S COCOAINE."—*Advertisement.*

**Wilbor's Cod-liver Oil and Lime.**—Persons who have been taking cod-liver oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

**Chocolat Menier—Menier's Essence of Cocoa or Family Chocolate.**

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st.

**For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary** complaints, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" manifest remarkable curative properties.

**Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!** BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

**Snow and Rain.**—Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots, Shoes, and India Rubbers. All styles and prices, and the best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

**Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.**
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

**$500 Reward for an Incurable Case.**—See pamphlet wrapping Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

**Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes** possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

## MARRIED.

TAGART—PETERS.—In Rome, at the British Legation, Feb. 5, 1874, WILLIAM H. TAGART, of Bath, England, to ANNIE W. PETERS, daughter of the late Samuel T. Peters, of New-York, U. S. A.

THALLON—GREEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John W. Chadwick, JOHN THALLON, of New-York, to GRACE L., youngest daughter of Samuel W. and Cornelia W. Green.

## DIED.

BARKLEY.—Feb. 25, CHAS. A. BARKLEY, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 204 20th st., South Brooklyn, Friday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

BOSWELL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, HENRY C. BOSWELL, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 61 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Trenton (N. J.) papers please copy.

BORDEN.—At Fall River, Mass., Feb. 25, Col. RICHARD BORDEN, in his 79th year.

Funeral services at his late residence on Monday, March 2, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

BANKS.—On Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, of pneumonia, AUGUSTUS MOZIER, infant son of Dr. James L. and Isabella M. Banks, aged 6 months and 15 days.

CORNELL.—At the residence of his parents, No. 313 East 13th street, on Monday afternoon, 23d inst., CHARLES CARPENTER, eldest son of Stephen H. and Charrie A. Cornell, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, (in the Bowery,) corner of 10th st. and 2d av., on Thursday afternoon, 26th inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

EARLE.—On Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, ESTHER M., wife of Daniel D. Earle.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 76 2d av., on Thursday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GOULD.—At West Hoboken, Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, 1874, Capt. JOHN GOULD, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, Clinton av., near Hoboken st., West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relative of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Albany, N. Y., Friday morning for interment.

HYDE.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, CLARA MATHEWSON, twin child of Frederick E. and Ida J. Hyde, aged 15 months.

HOTGHTON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 24, in St. Stephens, N. B., at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. W. H. Todd, Mrs. ELIZABETH B. HOUGHTON, of Princeton, Ill., aged 69 years.

JOHNSON.—In Newton, Conn., Feb. 24, DAVID H. JOHNSON.

LANSING.—In Albany, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1874, ELIZA G. MCKNIGHT, wife of Dr. John V. Lansing.

Funeral will take place Friday, Feb. 27.

LANDRINE.—On Feb. 24, GUSTAVIUS LANDRINE, aged 23 years, 10 months and 16 days, son of Laurence D. and Mary E. Landrine.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Fairmount av., (Bergen,) Jersey City.

MILLETT.—At Columbia, S. C., on the 24th inst., STEPHEN C. MILLETT, of Port Royal, aged 34 years.

NICOLL.—At Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, JOHN NICOLL, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Second Presbyterian Church, Washingtonville, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave, per Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers st. at 10:45 A. M., 23d st. at 10:30 A. M.

OLNEY.—At his residence in Oxford, Mass., 24th inst., WILSON OLNEY, aged 72 years.

ODELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, A. J. ODELL, Jr., son of A. J. Odell, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 236 East 60th st., on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.

PITKIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, at College Point, Long Island, EMILY M. PITKIN, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of A. D. Schlesinger, College Point, at 4 P. M., Thursday, Feb. 26, previous to burial in East Hartford, Conn.

PRATT.—At St. Mary's Rectory, Staten Island, Wednesday morning, 25th inst., HERBERT OCTAVUS, youngest son of Rev. Horace L. Edgar and Kate Martin Pratt.

Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, Castleton av., Friday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3:30 o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River, for Snug Harbor, landing at 2:30 o'clock. Returns at 5:25 P. M.

RICH.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 22, THOMAS B. RICH, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No 214 Thompson st., on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—On Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, at the Metropolitan Hotel, HENRY SMITH, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Seventh Avenue M. E. Church, near 14th st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Amsterdam, N. Y., for interment.

STEVENS.—At Aiken, S. C., Feb. 22, FRANCIS KERBY STEVENS, son of the late Henry H. Stevens, of Poughkeepsie, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral service at St. Thaddeus' Church, Aiken.

TEARE.—On the 24th inst., JOHN TEARE, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral service at the house of his son-in-law, A. E. Cargus, No. 251 South 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 P. M., Thursday, Feb. 26. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERWOOD.—On Monday evening, ANN ELIZA UNDERWOOD.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Thomas Russell, No. 331 Hoyt st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Feb. 22, at Easton, N. Y., ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, formerly of Troy, N. Y., in the 86th year of her age.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. J. A. MACGAHAN, the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, and the only civilian who succeeded in entering Khiva with the Russian expedition of conquest, commanded by Gen. Kaufmann, will read a paper before the society, on HIS RECENT TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8 P. M., in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute. Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army, and other distinguished travelers, will be present. Life in the Desert among the Kirghees of the Kyzil Koom; Description of the Kyzil Koom; Manners and Customs of the Kirghees; Fall of Khiva; Surrender of the City; Description of the Palace of the Khan; Talk with the Khan; Description of the Harem; Campaign against the Turkomans; Causes of the War; an Account of the Turkomen, and their Form of Government; the March against Them; Battle Scenes, Incidents, Defeat and Destruction. Illustrated with thirty Stereopticon Views. A limited number of cards will be given to the public at the rooms of the society. ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Rec. Sec.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF BELLEVUE Hospital Medical College will meet at the College, foot of East 26th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1874, at 8 P. M. GEO. W. WELLS, M. D., Recording Secretary.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

## POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING, at head-quarters, in the church on 50th st., near 8th av., at 8 o'clock. JOEL W. MASON, President.
Gideon W. [illegible], Secretary.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange Sales-room yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 25, the following business was transacted:

By Daniel M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of E. Goldsmith, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 21.2¼ by 100.5, situate on the north side of Fifty-seventh street, 153.9 feet west of Ninth avenue; sold to Lazarus Rosenfeld, plaintiff, for $23,000.

By Hugh N. Camp, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, under the direction of R. M. Harrison, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and lot, 26 by 75, known as No. 108 Chambers street, south side, 50 feet west of Church street. The building covers the entire lot. The Equitable Life Insurance Company, as plaintiffs, bought the property for $38,500.

The same auctioneer, by order of the court, withdrew from sale the house and lot on the north side of West Fifty-third street, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue. In regard to the Referee's sale of the house and lot on the north side of Eleventh street, 66 feet west of Washington street, nothing was done, the Referee not being in attendance. By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. D. Stevenson, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 50 by 100.4, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 525 and 527 West Forty-sixth street, north side, 375 feet east of Eleventh avenue, sold to J. P. Marshall, plaintiff, for $11,000.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John W. Pirsson, Esq., Referee, of the fee of the two lots 44.4 by 100.11, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth street, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue. The sale was made merely for the purpose of quieting title, and the property was sold to Louisa C. Ley, plaintiff, for $40 over and above all incumbrances, the amount of which is not stated.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, the Executor's sale of the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 17 by 100.5, No. 13 West Forty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth avenue, was adjourned to March 10, and the Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William M. Mitchell, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the east side of Fifth avenue, known as No. 87, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, was adjourned to March 18, by order of the court. The Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Fowler, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building and lot known as No. 112 Wall street, was also adjourned to March 25, by order of the court.

By Joseph McGuire, the Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jas. K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of the five unfinished buildings and lots on the west side of Madison avenue, beginning at the north-west corner of Sixty-third street, was adjourned to March 10 by order of the court.

By William Kennelly, the Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the following pieces of leasehold property, known as C. C. Moore leases: Plot, 180 by 63, with buildings, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 55 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 19 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 21 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 104 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 16.6 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 258.6 feet west of Eighth avenue; and house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, equidistant between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was adjourned to Saturday, March 28, by order of the court. The Trustees' sale of eight lots, each 25 by 100, four of the same being situated on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, and four on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, in rear, between St. Ann's and Brooks avenues, at North New-York, now the Twenty-third Ward of the City, was also adjourned by A. H. Nicolay & Co.

The day and date of the head line printed in yesterday's report of the Exchange sales of the previous day, should have read Tuesday, Feb. 24, instead of Feb. 16.

### PRIVATE SALES.

The following sales recently made by private contract are reported:

By R. V. Harnett, two lots, each 30 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-ninth street, 95 feet west of Madison avenue, for $70,000. Two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on the east side of Fifth avenue, 25.8 feet south of Seventy-eighth street, for $120,000. The sales were made for August Pottier.

By W. H. Raynor, two lots, each 25 by 75, on the north-east corner of Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second street, for $13,500. Two lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, and two lots on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, between Tenth avenue and Grand Boulevard, $5,200.

By D. Garrison, four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 22 West Fifty-sixth street, 22 by 65, $76,000.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Columbia College lease of the house and lot, 22 by 60 by 100, No. 12 West Fiftieth street, for $37,500. The lot, 25.6 by 102.2, on the south side of Madison avenue, with unfinished building thereon, for $20,000.

### TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales noticed for to-day are as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 173 Thompson street, west side, 125 feet north of Houston street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 225 feet west of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Esq., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95, on Gansevoort street, south side, 124 feet west of Fourth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 74 Wall street, south-west corner of Pearl street, containing a lot 40.3 by 3.8 by 40.6 by 11.3. Also, a house, with lot 25 by 65.6 by 24 by 75, on Cherry street.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, public auction sale of three lots, each 20 by 98, on Sackett Boulevard, Brooklyn, north side, 187.6 feet west of Franklin avenue, near Prospect Park, with three lots same size, in rear, fronting on Degraw street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at Auction Exchange, No. 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together forming a plot in size 75 by 100, with buildings thereon, located on Monroe street, Brooklyn, north side, 100 feet east of Lewis avenue.

## EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

### NEW-YORK.

*By Daniel M. Seaman.*

1 4-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 21.2¼x100.5 n. s. of 57th st., 153.9 ft. w. of 9th av. ... $23,000

*By Hugh N. Camp.*

1 5-story brick store and lot, 26x75, No. 108 Chambers st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Church st. ... $38,500

*By E. H. Ludlow & Co.*

The plot of land 50x100.4, with buildings, Nos. 525 and 527 West 46th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th av. ... $11,000

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.*

1 plot of land 44.4x100.11 on the n. s. of 109th st., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., incumbrances and ... $40

## RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

### NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clinton st., w. s., 57.6 ft. n. of Delancey st., 17.6x44 | $6,900 |
| Carmine st., No. 85, n. s., 359.5 ft. e. of Hudson st. and 19.4 ft. e. of Clarkson st., about 29.1x 94.4, east side of lot very irregular | 28,000 |
| Leonard st., n. s., No. 51, 25x100 | 14,000 |
| Ludlow st., w. s., 100.1 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x 87.6 3-75 parts | 560 |
| Same property, 1-75 part | 187 |
| Same property, 1-75 part | 187 |
| Ludlow st., w. s., 100.1 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x 87.6, 4-15 part | 3,800 |
| Same property, 1-15 part | 950 |
| Prince st., s. s., corner of Elizabeth st., 45.6x 110.6x48.4x121.2, being Nos. 12 and 14 Prince st. and Nos. 194 and 196 Elizabeth st. | 40,000 |
| 7th st., n. s., No. 115, n. s., 164 ft. w. of Avenue A, 21.10x11x23.2x111.9 | 15,075 |
| 11th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x94.10 | 28,000 |
| 18th st., s. s., 526 ft. w. of 1st av., 28.4x92.1x 21.5x92 | 14,500 |
| 21st st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th av., 22x98 | 18,000 |
| 29th st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x 98.9 | 24,000 |
| 41st st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x98.9, ⅓ part | 10,000 |
| 45th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4 | 8,500 |
| 57th st., s. s., 200 ft. n. of 1st av., 40x 100.4 | 14,000 |
| 88th st., s. s., 70.5 ft. e. of 1st av., 18x100.4 | 16,000 |
| Same property | 12,000 |
| 90th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 100x98 | 23,000 |
| 97th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100 | 5,200 |
| 97th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.3 | 5,000 |
| 138th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x 99.11 | 7,000 |
| 147th st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Leggett av., 25x100, Springhurst | 450 |
| 147th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Leggett av., 50x100, Springhurst | 850 |
| 1st av., e. s., 80.11 ft. s. of 121st st., 20x80 | 16,000 |
| 3d av., w. s., 64.10 ft. s. of 149th st., 64.10x31.2 x58.3x69.9, Melrose | 9,500 |
| 3d av., s. e. s., 341 ft. n. of Grove st., 25x170, Morrisania | 10,000 |
| 5th av., w. s., No. 438, s. w. corner of 39th st., 25x 100 | 110,000 |
| 10th av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 80th st., 40x80 | 56,000 |
| 11th av., w. s., corner of 38th st., 148.1x100, ½ part | 5,000 |

### LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, No. 778, 5 years, per year | $8,000 |
| Liberty st., No. 182, 7 years, per year | 1,200 |
| Bow st., No. 3, 10 years, per year | 3,000 |
| Nassau st., No. 47, 10 years, per year | 6,500 |
| 9th st., n. s., 214.8 ft. w. of Broadway, 16.8x 93.11, 21 years, per year | 400 |
| 9th st., n. s., 198 ft. w. of Broadway, 16.8x93.8, 21 years, per year | 400 |
| 9th st., s. s., 231.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 16.8x 93.11, 21 years, per year | 400 |
| 9th st., s. s., 600 ft. w. of 5th av., 23x103.3, 21 years, per year | 1,000 |
| Avenue C, No. 136, 5 years, per year | 1,000 |
| 11th av., n. e. corner of 8th st., 5 years, per year | 1,350 |
| 4th av., Nos. 777 and 779; 44th street, 103 and 105, West, ten years, per year | 11,000 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale, a superior-built four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet wide; perfect order; all the latest improvements; price low; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC MORRIS, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms 6 and 8, basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS WEEK, a four-story first-class brown-stone house, 25 by 60 feet, lot 100, in 51st st., near 5th av. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—IN 24TH ST., NEAR AND WEST OF 5th av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

### JOHN S. PIERCE,

REAL ESTATE,
NO. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Entire charge taken of property.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 Times Office.

### FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN, DESIRABLE improved property; brick house in 19th st., near 6th av.; store in Canal st.; several stores and dwellings in the Ninth Ward; prices from $9,500 to $19,000. Apply at the owner's, No. 603 Hudson st.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE, NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23 by 100 feet; possession. Price asked, $60,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS, CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st.; Nos. 1 and 19 East, and No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 16 West 52d st.; No. 15 East 48th st.; 5th av, Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—No. 31 5th av., near 10th st., east side, four-story high-stoop brick house, about 26.4x100; can be bought at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$17,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN IN ONE sum, on first-class improved City property; principals only. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 3.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, OFFERS at a bargain, and on very easy terms, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 129th st., between 6th and 7th av. Boulevards.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WEST.—Four story, brown stone, 20x54x18 feet; three-story extension; terms and price reasonable. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 3.

$20,000.—FOR SALE — THREE-STORY high-stoop house in 18th st., near Irving place. Apply to S. C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE AND lot No. 27 North Moore st., lot 27x91.6, house 27x48. Inquire at No. 134 Perry st., New-York, or of J. S. HALL, Administrator, No. 349 Franklin av., Brooklyn.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HANDSOME VILLA, 22 by 60, corner of 8th av. and Lincoln place, (Degraw st.) near the Park. J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 39 B'way, W'msburg.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY REAL ESTATE.

Improved and unimproved, in New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, Port Chester, Harrison, White Plains, Mount Vernon, Westchester, and all the towns in the lower part of the County, for sale, exchange, and to rent; elegant deep water fronts for sale. Sole agents for the sale of the celebrated Huguenot Park property at New-Rochelle.

Particular attention to the sale of land at auction.

LE COUNT & PINE,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 136 Pearl st., New-York, and
Main st., New-Rochelle.

YOU CAN DO NO BETTER THAN TO BUY AT

### RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; D. Van Winkle, Rutherford Park, N. J. Houses built to order.

### FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

TARRYTOWN:

| | |
|---|---|
| A mansion and out-buildings, nine acres | $60,000 |
| One also beautifully located, six acres | 35,000 |
| Neat house, barn, fine surroundings | 12,000 |
| Several improved properties from...$7,000 to | 14,000 |

YONKERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Magnificent properties and improvements | $16,000 |

Several fine parcels on the west side of the Hudson for sale by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., adjoining North River Savings Bank, or Washington st., opp. Howard, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-BUILT NEW dwelling houses in Mount Vernon, thirty-five minutes from 42d st., eleven rooms, two city lots, concrete cellar floor, well, cistern; sidewalks graded and flagged; price, $7,000. Also, dwelling house in prime order, thirteen rooms, gas, furnace, bath-room, stable, and coach-house, twelve city lots, fruit of all kinds, street graded and sidewalks flagged; price low; terms easy; above places are located in the very best part of the village, three minutes from depot. Apply to owner, W. P. ESTERHOOK, Mount Vernon, or S. R. JOHNSON, No. 38 Wall st.

AT FLUSHING.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID PLACE of five acres; house has sixteen rooms, with all improvements; built by Kellum; no expense spared, as it was built for owner's own use; stable, carriage-house, &c.; fruit in abundance; will be sold as a whole or divided; can be bought for less than its real value to close the estate.

Apply to J. L. STEEL, Flushing, Long Island.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WEST POINT.—The cottage formerly the residence of Wm. B. Cozzens, deceased, containing twelve rooms; two and one-half acres of ground, situated about one mile from the Parade Ground; also building lots and villa sets. For further particulars, address JOHN B. COZZENS, No. 128 Java st., Greenpoint, or EDWARD COZZENS, West Point.

THIRTEEN ACRES OF FINE LEVEL LAND for sale, suitable either for building sites or farming purposes, situated within a few minutes' walk of depot; terms very easy. Apply to JOHN PEED, Rockville Centre, Long Island.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; has all the conveniences; lot 75x200; three minutes from depot. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

ACRE PROPERTY ADJACENT TO NEW-YORK City Limits.—A safe and profitable investment; our new map of lower Westchester County, showing territory recently annexed, now ready and to be had gratuitously. STEPHENS BROTHERS & CO., No. 187 Broadway, street floor.

FOR SALE—SEPARATE OR ALL—SIX LOTS, NOS. 21, 30, 22, 40, 41, 31, each 262½ acres, north half Township 8, Hamilton County, N. Y. Also two lots, Nos. 81, 82, Warren County, N. Y., Township 11, each 320 acres. Further particulars, address FRANKLIN NORTON, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

YONKERS.—SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE, HOUSE, delightfully situated; Warburton av., near station. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

STAMFORD.—CHOICE BUILDING SITES; HOUSES erected to order on easy terms; also, fine villa for sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., 61 Liberty st.

ORANGE.—NEW HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, near Montrose Station; sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF ARREARS, }
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, Dec. 1, 1873. }

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS for unpaid taxes of 1869 and 1870, and Croton-water rents of 1868 and 1869, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton-water rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871:

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, for the years 1869 and 1870, and now remaining due and unpaid; and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton-water rents have been laid for the years 1868 and 1869, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton-water rent so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Finance, in the New Court-house, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and if default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton-water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton-water rents, the ownership of the property taxed, and on which Croton-rents are unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY,
Clerk of Arrears.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:

BOWERY—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.

HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
Executors of Mary E. [illegible], deceased.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 34TH ST., 12TH AV., AND HUDSON RIVER, AT AUCTION.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD will sell at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following leasehold property:

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AND TWELFTH AVENUE.—4 lots on the south-east corner of 34th st. and 12th av., directly opposite the Manhattan Market, each lot 25x100 feet, making a desirable plot 100x100 feet.

ALSO,

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AND TWELFTH AVENUE.—4 lots on the south-west corner of 34th st. and 12th av., each 25x100 feet, being a plot similar to the above, with all the rights to the WATER FRONT on the North River. This valuable leasehold property has twenty-one years to run from May 1, 1872, with rights of renewal of twenty-one years. It being opposite the market property, and near the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot, and adjoining the 34th st. landing on the North River, causes the property to be valuable and desirable for business purposes.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to
WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers,
No. 9 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—R. LAVINA BAYAUD against JACOB R. DUVALL and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1874, I will sell by public auction, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 23d day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of east Seventy-eighth street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street with the easterly side of Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches, thence southerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, to the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1874.

A. H. WALLIS, Referee.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 240 Broadway.

The above sale is adjourned to the 26th day of February, inst., (1874,) at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21, 1874.

A. H. WALLIS, Referee.

TWELVE BEAUTIFUL

### PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

ON SACKETT BOULEVARD, (210 feet wide,)
AT AUCTION THIS DAY,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
By WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.
Maps and particulars at this office, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 173 THOMPSON ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON STREET—The three-story high-stoop brick house (with brown-stone trimmings) and lot, situate on westerly side of Thompson st., near Houston st., known as No. 173. House 25x50 feet, five feet back of street line; lot 100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence No. 11 Washington square, north:

Household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in plush and satin damask; rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood cabinet, secretoires, marble-top centre-tables, bronzes, chandelier, oil-paintings and engravings, mahogany extension tables, China and glassware, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus and armour-a-glace, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, &c.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, NO. 12 PINE ST., will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock,
MONDAY, March 2, 1874,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story English basement house,
NO. 206 WEST 25TH ST.,
between 7th and 8th avs.; house, 15.8x55; lot, 98.9 feet, more or less; house in splendid order; seventy per cent. on mortgage for five years.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

### OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

### OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

### DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house.

Apply to E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The superior banking or life insurance offices in the second story of No. 149 Broadway, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Liberty st., consisting of a suite of three large rooms.

APPLY TO
I. G. PEARSON,
or W. I. PAULDING,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.

The five-story extra-wide building No. 341 Broadway, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE ON BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH st.—The premises now occupied by W. KURTZ, AS A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. Fitted up with every requisite for a first-class photographer. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 PINE ST.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR MANUFACturing purposes, 25x108, with loft 40 feet deep, in Broome st., near Mott st.; possession immediately. Apply to R. D. BARKLEY, No. 340 West 23d st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEVEN LOTS AND BUILDINGS now occupied by the Building Material Company, situate on 24TH ST. and 13TH AV., together with the BULKHEAD on 13TH AV.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

CANAL ST.—STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 387, near People's Bank, to lease for five years, at $3,000. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE CORNER OF WASHington and Depeyster sts.—To let or for sale, possession on the 1st of April, the large buildings designed and erected for a young ladies' seminary, with all modern comforts and conveniences, and elegantly furnished in fine order and painted in fresco. Grounds large, fronting on three streets. It will be leased to a good, responsible tenant at a moderate rent, or will sell on very easy terms. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., Between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SEASON OR longer, a small house, neatly furnished, in some town or village near this City; Connecticut or New-Jersey preferred; will occupy immediately if desirable; or board for gentleman, wife, two small children, and nurse. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, INSURANCE, Box No. 148 Times Office.

TO RENT—STAMFORD, CONN., A COTTAGE, handsomely furnished, containing sixteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; stable and garden; on high ground, overlooking the Sound. For further particulars call on or address B. WILLIAMS, No. 78 Madison av.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, NEAT COTtage, partly furnished, containing all improvements; rent $1,000. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

AT TARRYTOWN, ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, elegant furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., Between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE FARM, WITHIN one mile of the Twenty-fourth Ward, in this City, including mansion, two cottages, out-buildings, garden, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 109 Fulton st., to [illegible] JACKSON.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—OPPOSITE ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, and fronting Stuyvesant square, four-story English basement,
NO. 9 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER OF 16TH ST.
Furnace, gas, bath, water-closets, and all conveniences. Rent $1,500. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine st.

TO RENT, COMPLETELY FURNISHED—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone residence on 51st st., near 5th av.; size, 24.6 by 65 by 100; rent, $4,500. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, ENGLISH basement house, (brown-stone,) No. 125 East 36th st.; rent, $2,200. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 26 Broad st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT OR CORNER medium-sized house between 20th and 40th sts. and 3d and 7th avs. Also, from 50 to 150 acres, improved, on east side of Hudson River, and below Poughkeepsie, for unincumbered lots on the grade near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN G. BOLEN, No. 19 Maiden lane.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE FOR HOUSEkeeping, a part of house, five rooms, unfurnished; Ninth, Fifteenth, or Sixteenth Wards preferred; references exchanged. Address G. P. F., Box No. 153 Times Office.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR SALE OR TO RENT. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

## FINANCIAL.

### MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

### CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

### Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

### VERMILYE & CO.

### BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

### Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

### SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

### Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

### FOR INVESTMENT,

NEW-YORK CITY 7 PER CENT. STOCK
DUE IN 1900.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK COUNTY SIXES (6 PER CENT.)
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

### NEW YORK AND HARLEM

Railroad Company's
Consolidated Mtge. 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
Due 1900. A small amount for sale by
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals are invited to sell this company four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. bonds of the last-named company, known as second series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1875; and one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the eight per cent. bonds of the same company, known as third series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878, or on any interest day, at the holders' option. Proposals to be opened March 2, at 12 o'clock noon; the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified.

Proposals (marked "Proposals for B. and M. Bonds") should be addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN N. DENISON,
Chairman of the Board.

Boston, Feb. 18, 1874.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

Blanks sent on application.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.

J. W. BROOKS, }
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Trustees.
ALPHEUS HARDY, }

Boston, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.

JOHN DUFF, Vice President.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
Boston, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders, in order that they may be called together for their own protection, (if it be found necessary,) are requested to send addresses and amounts to ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

### THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

### Central Railroad Extension Company

OF LONG ISLAND.
First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each.
Interest due 1st May and 1st November.
Principal Due 1903.
Price, 87½ and Accrued Interest.
A limited amount for sale by

### KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,

NO. 37 BROAD STREET.

THE ROAD IS AN EXTENSION OF A. T. STEWART'S CENTRAL RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND, AND IS IN FULL OPERATION

### UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

### HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

### WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations,

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878 | $50,000 |
| Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878 | 20,000 |
| Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879 | 50,000 |
| Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879 | 30,000 |
| Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1889 | 40,000 |
| Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890 | 20,000 |
| Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890 | 30,000 |
| Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900 | 40,000 |

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."

JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
Boston, Feb. 18, 1874.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway Company are notified that the agreement approved at the last meeting of the bondholders is ready for signature at the offices of Messrs. Adrian Iselin & Co., and of Messrs. Lancaster, Brown & Co., New-York. It has already received the assent of holders of a majority of the bonds, and it is important to all parties intending to join the combination to sign the agreement without delay.

The committee also give notice that by the terms of the agreement the option of uniting with the combination will remain open to all bondholders until the 25th day of March next, and that after that date no further signatures to the agreement are to be received.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD, }
JOHN H. FISHER, }
HIRAM W. SIBLEY, }
B. R. McALPINE, }
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, } Committee.
ADRIAN ISELIN, }
SKIPWITH WILMER, }
EUGENE KELLY, }
LUCIUS TUCKERMAN. }

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip wanted by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK."—It having become necessary to provide for the payment of the obligations of the company, and for the taxes of the present year, the stockholders are requested to contribute to the company $1 on each share of stock held by them. Such contribution is absolutely necessary to prevent a sacrifice of the company's real estate. In making this request the Directors are of the opinion that no stockholder, after inquiry at the office of the company, between 2 and 4 P. M., will fail to conclude that his interests will be advanced in making the contribution called for. As the pressing necessities of the company require that the contributions shall be made within twenty days, the stockholders are invited to make their subscriptions without delay. The subscription will be made conditional upon the contribution being made upon all the shares. By order of the board,

J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE, Room No. 15, Feb. 20, 1874.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 South 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

FEB. 11, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE SAFETY TRUCK COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SAFETY SPARK ARRESTER COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

## METALS.

### PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE STANDARD LIFE OF DICKENS.
THE THIRD VOLUME
OF THE
LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS.
By JOHN FORSTER,
Author of "Life of Landor," "Life of Goldsmith," &c.
COVERING THE PERIOD OF 1852-1870.
With two engravings from steel, and illustrations and fac-similes.
12mo. Bound in extra cloth. $2.
COMPLETING THE WORK.
Fifth Edition of Vols. I. and II., now ready.
Price uniform with that of Vol. III.

Of all men living, Mr. Forster is the best qualified to be Charles Dickens' biographer.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Mr. Forster has done his work so far with the tender, loving care that was to have been expected of him by all who knew the bond of union which welded the two men together.—*London Morning Post.*

No more satisfactory record of Dickens' career can be looked for in our generation.—*London Standard.*

Mr. Forster has excellently justified the trust his friend placed in him.—*London Telegraph.*

Now for the first time we seem to have learned the secret of the individuality belonging to all of Dickens' really great novels.—*London Daily News.*

This work could not have been intrusted to more loving hands, a more genial writer, or a more faithful and accurate historian.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

For sale by all book-sellers, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price, by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia, and
No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

THE LIFE OF EDWIN FORREST.

THE LIFE OF EDWIN FORREST, WITH REMINISCENCES AND PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN, by JAMES REES, (COLLEY CIBBER,) is published THIS DAY, and is for sale by all book-sellers. It is complete in one large volume, of over 500 pages, bound in morocco cloth, with a Portrait and Autograph of "Edwin Forrest," his last Will in full, and Charter of the Edwin Forrest Home. Price $2.

*** *The Life of Edwin Forrest is for sale by all Booksellers, or copies of it will be sent to any place, post-paid, on remitting Two Dollars in a letter, to the Publishers,*

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is very neat and orderly; is also an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best City recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress; six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 248 West 33d st., third floor, back room, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 76 Charlton st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or would take care of one child; good City reference. Call at No. 105 East 27th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; can operate on Singer's sewing-machine. Call or address No. 396 West 12th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, WITH two years' reference as cook, washer, and ironer, and one year for general work, in either City or country, where the comforts of a home are offered; wages less an object than a permanent place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, THOROUGHLY COMpetent woman, in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches; is a superior meat cook; also a good pastry cook; can furnish best recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady woman, who is a good, competent, willing servant; very obliging; would give good satisfaction in a small family; good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, NOT SPEAKING English; is a good family cook; lately landed; very neat and tidy; wages $18. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl, will be found respectful, intelligent, and trustworthy servant; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE, BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook, who does French, American, and English cooking; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent pastry cook; the best of City reference. Call at No. 419 East 18th st., near 1st av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL; good bread and biscuit baker; first-class references; no objection to the country. Address M. A., Box No. 115 Times Office.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; City reference. Apply at No. 868 3d av., third floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day; a perfect fit guaranteed; first-class references. Address L. C. B., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, IRISH servants for any capacities for City or country. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTestant woman who speaks and teaches French, German, and English; also, first-rate music; geography, history, drawing, fancy work, &c.; first-class examination testimonial and references. Address Miss H. P., Box No. 915, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS house-keeper; in City or country, with best of references. Call at 247 3d av., near 20th st., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION—FOR elderly people, by a young woman of experience, in or near the City; references exchanged. Address Post Office Box No. 1,608.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY,

No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st., furnishes faithful, capable SERVANTS, in every capacity, for City and country, at moderate wages. This Directory is conducted by ladies, and means a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

Protestant cooks wanted; also French and German nurses.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; tidy, capable, and understands a servant's place; is respectful and obliging; for general work or chamber-work and waiting; is friendless, and wants a good home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG person as lady's maid; is competent in all her duties and clever in hair-dressing and dress-making. Call for two days at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a well-recommended girl, who is a good laundress and a neat, tidy chamber-maid. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, washing at her house; linens and fineries of every description done promptly in superior style. J. W. Brown, No. 106 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE, ENGLISH girl, with good reference; understands the care of children well, and is kind and patient with them; will also make herself useful as chamber-maid, &c., if required; wages low; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations; understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 204 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY A TIDY GIRL; OBJECT, A GOOD home; best reference. Call at No. 76 3d st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE, monthly, or invalid, day or night; good references. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

### MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR COACHMAN and Waiter.—By a young single man; will be found first class in both capacities; is a good, careful City driver; is honest, sober, willing and obliging, and has best City reference; terms easy. Address P. K., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHMAN or head groom; understands the care and cure of horses thoroughly; served some of the best families in the City; will give best of references. Call on or address W. K., at Horne & Currie's harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man, who is a very good driver and groom; can also milk, care cattle, do gardening, edge walks, mow lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman; four years' City reference; willing and obliging; small family. Call on or address J. P., No. 22 East 18th st., harness store.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant who fully understands his business; is strictly temperate; is married, and would require a small house; wife could assist in washing; refers to present employer, No. 52 East 10th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

FARM-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATEly landed, who can do farm-work as it is done in the old country; can also take care of horses and drive, help in garden, care of cattle, milk, &c.; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's Bureau, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND man; married; is an experienced gardener in all branches, care of hot and green house, and cold graperies; also care of horses and cattle; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands the proper care of hot and cold graperies; and is not afraid of work; has four years' reference from his last employer, and eight from former. Address J. C., seedsman, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; FIVE years' reference from last place; is well versed in all the duties of his profession; married; one child. Apply or address D. S., at B. K. Bliss & Son's, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED FRENCHman; one child; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references from his employers. Address A. D., Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, New York, or John Bradshaw, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO HAS A thorough practical knowledge of his business; best of references. Call or address Robt. Marks, care of seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., for two days.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands the business in all its branches; first-class references. Address this week H., Florist, No. 907 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN who has a practical knowledge in raising fruits, flowers, and vegetables, out door and under glass; best of references. Address M. B., No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address G., seed store No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN, WHO has had thirty years' experience in green-house, graperies, and all branches of the business; would prefer a place where the owner would be interested and desire everything kept in good order, or would like to lay out a new place. Address F. T. M., Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best of City reference from last employers. Address A. S., at the seed store No. 15 John st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED man, wife and one child; understands his business in all branches; hot-house, grapery, lawn, vegetable garden and fruit; will shortly be disengaged. For first-class testimonials, address present employer, Dr. W. Young, Post Office Box No. 159 Cold Spring, N. Y.

GROOM.—BY A GERMAN GROOM; CAN GIVE the best City reference. Address No. 223 West 17th st.

NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST—AN ENGAGEment, either as nurseryman and florist, or private gardener; has had great experience in Europe, and five years in America; is thoroughly competent; best references. Address T. P. F., No. 67 Nassau st.

SALESMAN.—WANTED A POSITION AS TRAVELing or local salesman in a wholesale drug-house, by one who has had three years' experience in the retail drug and prescription business in New-York and South Carolina; references given. Address, giving all particulars, POTASSA, Aiken, Aiken County, S. C.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is a good gardener, both flowers and vegetables; can care hot-beds, greenhouse, prune and graft, raise his own plants, also take care of horses, and drive, milk, &c.; wife can do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO is a good driver and groom, also good plain gardener; will take care cattle, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable man, speaking English, French, and German; has first-class references; is of good appearance. Address B. Q., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address M. A., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter; either private boarding-house or family; best City reference. Apply at No. 619 40th st., corner 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN WHO HAS eleven years' reference from one place. Apply at No. 31 East 38th st., between 12 and 2.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, ONE who can make herself useful in both capacities, and can bring excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 16 East 43d st., Wednesday, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Thursday, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE charge of a young child; great experience not so much required as an entire willingness to conform to the wishes of employer. Call at No. 69 Union place, (4th av., between 18th and 19th sts.)

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; a competent person with good City references; none other need apply. Call at No. 52 West 11th st., Thursday, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—BY AN IMPORTing house. Answer, stating references and salary expected, to Box No. 3,893 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE-MAID, (PROTestant.) Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M. and between 5 and 6 P. M., at No. 26 Washington square.

GARDENER.—WANTED, A MARRIED MAN WITHout children. Call at No. 34 New st., Room No. 26.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE, sachant coiffer et faire les robes, munie de très bonnes recommandations, désire se placer dans une famille Américaine. Call at No. 525 6th av.

UN FRANCAIS GARCON DE TABLE DESIRE SE placer dans une famille privée; trois ans de références de sa dernière place. Adresse A. B., Box No. 77 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

## DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1874. }

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1874, ON the Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad will be paid, on presentation of the bonds with the coupons attached, at the office of the company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, on and after March 2. None of the coupons will be paid unless the bonds are presented, for the reason that counterfeits are in circulation.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due March 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York, on and after Monday the 2d day of March proximo. ADAMS EARLE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD }
COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21, 1874. }

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Scrip of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY due March 1, 1874, will be paid on and after the 2d prox., at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE
UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ *Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,659,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—For sale, a first-class flouring mill, five run of stones and all necessary machinery; water-power unsurpassed; located on railroad and canal; surrounded by excellent wheat-growing country; mill running, and has large country trade; will sell cheap; one-half purchase money remain on bond and mortgage. Post Office Box No. 333 Syracuse, N. Y.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—A HALF INTEREST in a daily morning paper, published in the interior of the State, is offered for sale; a rare chance for a thoroughly competent newspaper manager. Inquire for two days at Room No. 16, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, or direct to same address.

AGENCY WANTED—IN REFINED AND PIG iron, &c., by a gentleman who is connected with an iron manufacturing establishment in Boston, where he could secure business as well as at other points. Address WM. OWEN, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

$15,000 FOR HALF INTEREST IN Massachusetts factory; twenty-five per cent. profit; orders ahead of production; sales cash; first-class references given and required. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 189 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $3,000 TO JOIN me in an old established metal manufacturing business. Address MANUFACTURER, Box 127 Times Office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, NO. 15A Orchard st., Portman square, London, England, under the patronage of the nobility, clergy, and gentry.—Miss COGHLAN continues to recommend superior and efficient English and foreign governesses, companions, and chaperones, on application to her, either personally or by letter, free of charge. Schools recommended and transferred in England and abroad.

KERBY & ENDEAN, PUBLISHERS, NEWSpaper and advertisement agents for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford st., London, England. Commissions taken.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

ACAPULCO, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

COLON, Capt. ——— ———, Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Capt. VAN SICE will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

### INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

### CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM BOSTON. |
|---|---|
| *Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25 | Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28 |
| Cuba, Wednesday, March 4 | Parthia, Saturday, March 7 |
| Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11 | Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14 |
| Calabria, Wed'day, March 18 | Hecla, Saturday, March 21 |
| Algeria, Wed'day, March 25 | Marathon, Sat'day, Mar. 28 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### NOTICE.

Steam-ship RUSSIA, detained on account of snow-storm, will sail from Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on THURSDAY, 26th inst.

C. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### STATE LINE.

STEAM-SHIPS:

| | |
|---|---|
| STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA | STATE OF VIRGINIA, |
| STATE OF LOUISIANA, | STATE OF GEORGIA, |
| STATE OF MINNESOTA, | STATE OF FLORIDA, bld'g, |
| STATE OF ALABAMA, | STATE OF INDIANA, |

STATE OF NEVADA, building.

TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, &c.

State of Pennsylvania sails..........Saturday, March 7
State of Virginia sails..........Saturday, March 21
State of Georgia sails..........Saturday, April 4

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

WEEKLY SAILINGS NEXT SUMMER.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $60 and $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency; prepaid, $32, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ....Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAU..........Saturday...April 4
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday...April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125..........Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

### NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Greece, Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M. |
| Italy, Sat., March 7, 8 A. M. | Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M. |

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON..........Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........March 13
CORINTH..........April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........March 6
ETNA..........March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, E. C. REED, March 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 28.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, March 4.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

### FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........March 14

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27, P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

### SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

## RAILROADS.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS

FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Wortherspoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.

1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.

3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

### PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.

11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bills for Marble Work," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

### PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.

1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Wortherspoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.

500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.

200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.

700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

### PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rails, sawn 2x3 inches.

45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, 1¼ inches thick, and in width not exceeding four inches.

500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish ½ inch thick.

3,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.

12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1¼ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door-panels.

1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1½ inches thick.

25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

OFFICE OF THE
CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Feb. 28, for the following, viz.: Mason, carpenter, painting, plumbing, and gas-fitting work; also, the roofing required to be done on the City Armory, corner of Elm and White sts., (said proposals to be for each branch of the business separately.)

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of J. A. Wood, architect, No. 240 Broadway. By order of

ROBERT McCAFFERTY,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
PATRICK LYSAGHT,
O. P. C. BILLINGS,
S. V. R. COOPER,
Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

### PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR BULK-HEAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing GRANITE to build a BULK-HEAD or RIVER WALL will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

### PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.

Sealed proposals for furnishing granite to build sixteen arches, (more or less,) of new Pier No. 1, North River, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP; OVER 15½ hands high; good coupe or match carriage horse. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

NO. 136 MADISON AV., north-west corner 31st st.

Parties can now make arrangements for floors, with private table and attendance, by the year, from May 1.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,

East 20th st.—A suite of front rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra width; location superior.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN elegant rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; house unusually desirable; terms moderate. No. 217 West 14th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, or part of same, with first-class accommodation and table, at moderate prices. Apply at No. 127 West 45th st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished room, third floor front, with hall-room connecting; also two single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class table.

FORTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 133 WEST.—Pleasant second-floor room, handsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; desirable location; house and board first class.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV., nicely-furnished parlor floor, bath, &c., attached, to let with first-class private table.

TABLE-BOARD

For two or three gentlemen can be had at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-floor front room, and others; first-class board. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD AND PRIVATE BATH—handsomely-furnished rooms in 42d st., near 5th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A FLOOR THROUGH, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WOULD take a little girl to board and educate; best references. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME LARGE front room on fourth floor, with board; references.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and small child; he wishes to find good plain board, comfortable rooms, and a pleasant home in a private family in New-York, or some healthy place near the City, at a moderate price. Address, giving location and terms, A. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private family; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, E. CHAMBERLIN & CO., No. 45 Beekman st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against EDMUND BELLING, Adolph Levinger, Benjamin C. Hinds, and Jane Hinds, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) Morris L. Chaim, Ephraim L. Snow, George W. Snow, James Edgar, Alfred Bardell, Josiah R. Dewey, Henry R. Clark, James V. Fenn, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 John st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.

WILLIAM VENVILL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 14 John st.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1874.

WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

f12-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY AND County of New-York.—THE ROCKLAND COUNTY NITRO-GLYCERINE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ELNATHAN SWEET, JR., and JAMES R. YOUNG, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, James R. Young: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 91 Duane st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, with interest on $500 from Sept. 20, 1873, and interest on $301 56 from Oct. 11, 1873, and interest on $500 from Oct. 20, 1873, and interest on $500 from Nov. 21, 1873, and interest on $358 10 from the 30th day of August, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 19, 1874.

FRED'K B. SWIFT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 91 Duane st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action has been this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Feb. 26, 1874.

FRED'K B. SWIFT, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
No. 91 Duane st., New-York City.

f26-1aw6wTh.

ROORKE, B. B.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—The Union Trust Company of New-York, plaintiff, against B. B. ROORKE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1874.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 21st day of February, 1874.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.

f26-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY BARNARD against JAMES WILSON, Felix W. Leinback, Augustus Wolle, and James F. Cox.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 28, 1874.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of January, 1874, at the Court-house in said City.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f19-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARTIN M. KELLOGG against MARY ANN WATSON, Joseph Watson, her husband; Henry P. Cooper.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 26, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of January, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f26-1aw6wTh

## PROPOSALS.

### BROOKLINE WATER WORKS.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals for cast-iron water-pipes and special castings will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following cast-iron water-pipes and special castings:

452 tons of pipe, 16 inches diameter.
405 tons of pipe, 14 inches diameter.
545 tons of pipe, 12 inches diameter.
60 tons of pipe, 10 inches diameter.
260 tons of pipe, 8 inches diameter.
790 tons of pipe, 6 inches diameter.
85 tons of pipe, special castings.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to undersigned.

CHAS. S. KIRBY,
CHAS. H. DREW,
WILLIAM ASPINWALL,
} Brookline Water Commissioners.

For specifications and further information apply to
E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer,
No. 12 West st., Boston.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.

Third Subscription Night of the Spring Season.
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8.
First appearance this season of
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........as..........LUCIA
CAPOUL, MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c.
Grand chorus and orchestra.
Signor E. MUZIO Musical Director and Conductor.
Next SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 1:30 P. M., AIDA.
First Matinée this season.
GRAND AIDA MATINEE.
On MONDAY next, March 2, at 8 P. M.,
second appearance this season of
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
MIGNON. MIGNON.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26—BROOKLYN—Les Huguenots. Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location; Boxes, $16 and $20; Family Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, $1 50; Reserved to Matinée, $3, to all parts.

Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

M. MAUREL'S BENEFIT, MARCH 10.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC. AIDA MATINEE.

First matinée this Spring season of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
AIDA, AIDA,
with its gorgeous mise en scène, colossal chorus, orchestral effects, new dresses, properties, new scenery, and with its brilliant cast.
TORRIANI, CARY, CAMPANINI, NANNETTO, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
Matinée prices—Admission, $2; reserved seats, all parts of the house, $1 extra.
Seats now at Academy; also at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH

ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
QUEEN OF TRAGEDY,
Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THE LAST THREE REPRESENTATIONS OF
CHESNEY WOLD,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 26 and 27,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
in which she will appear in her
GRAND and THRILLING DUAL PERSONATIONS OF
LADY DEADLOCK AND HORTENSE,
supported by the whole strength of the
DRAMATIC COMPANY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK will appear as
DEBORAH.
Mme. JANAUSCHEK WILL SHORTLY APPEAR
in her Grand Personations of
MARIE STUART, MEDEA, AND LADY MACBETH.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

### COLOSSEUM.

Broadway and 35th st.
Open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

MYSTERIOUS SAFE.

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
with the exquisite illusion of
THE ANGEL OF THE MADELEINE.

By urgent request, Prof. Tobin will resume, during the week, his popular and instructive lecture on the illusions and delusions of science, introducing

THE MYSTERIOUS SAFE
and
THE FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.
Admission, $1; no extras.

FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN. LEATHERSTOCKING.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
George Fawcett Rowe's great American drama,
LEATHERSTOCKING,
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.
STAR COMBINATION CAST.
Magnificent Scenery,
Thrilling Historical Tableaus.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

| EVENING AT 8. | AFTERNOON AT 2. |
|---|---|
| The beautiful romantic Melodrama, entitled: THE MAN WITH THE RED BEARD. | The Comedy in three acts of DOMBEY & SON, cast to entire strength of the company. |

BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WITH ABOVE, THE BEDOUIN ARABS, H. C. MELVILLE, HANDRICOURT BROS., FELIX LANGLOIS, &c., will appear.

### REV. CHAS. KINGSLEY,

Canon of Westminster, author of "Alton Locke," "Hypatia," &c., will deliver two lectures under the auspices of the Mercantile Library at Association Hall.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27,
Subject—WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
MONDAY EVENING, March 2,
Subject—FIRST DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA.

Rev. Henry C. Potter has kindly consented to preside. Tickets, with reserved seat, 75c., at the library, No. 114 Broadway, and the hall.

THE "WALLACE HOPS"—(THIRTEENTH)—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

Tickets may be had at the residence of the subscriber, No. 51 East 4th st., or at the hall.

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

### CARD.

Signor ANGELO TORRIANI has resumed lessons in singing at the

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

### GREAT PIGEON SHOW,

At Republican Hall, corner Broadway and 23d st. Will close on Friday evening, Feb. 27.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Thirteenth annual Commencement, Steinway Hall, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1874, at 7:30 o'clock. Address to the graduates by Rev. John N. Gallaher. Music by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band. Those interested in medical education are respectfully invited. No tickets are required for admission.

A. FLINT, Secretary.

## DRY GOODS.

### A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have just received and opened in the centre section, on Broadway, a very large invoice of

LYONS
STEEL COLORED
STRIPED
SILKS,

which they offer at the extremely low price of $1 per yard, good value for $1 50.

Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. FINCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James H. Finch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. RICH and AUGUSTA M. RICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George C. Rich and Augusta M. Rich, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. BORROWS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by William B. Borrows, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1874.

f12-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. FEARING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward S. Fearing, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1874.

CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee,
No. 33 Spruce street, New-York City.

f19-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. BABCOCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph M. Babcock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1874.

EMORY M. PROUTY, Assignee,
No. 26 Nassau st., New-York City.

f19-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM OSTRANDER, Jr., and JOHN OSTRANDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Ostrander, Jr., and John Ostrander, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, N. Y., the 7th day of February, A. D. 1874.

f12-1aw3wTh G. R. ADAMS, Assignee.

## FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30.

Mr. G. L. FOX..........Acting Manager.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

1—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA, with Mr. G. L. FOX in the principal part, supported by the Grand Opera-House company.

2—The renowned WILSON BROTHERS, in an entirely new act, ORLANOUIDAS; or, La Double Bar Excelsior.

3—The musical wonders, the JEE BROTHERS, bell ringers, &c.

4—The famed MARTENS' sweet Tyrolean songs.

5—KING SARBRO'S great SUSPENDED BAMBOO performance.

6—THE WILSON BROTHERS' TRIPLE TOURNIQUET.

7—Grand ballet, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM, introducing the beautiful RIGL SISTERS.

8—The MARTENS' popular CAT DUET.

9—KING SARBRO'S perilous descent.

10—The superb entertainment to be crowned by the comic pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL, always received with shouts of laughter.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, the big fool of the school, Mr. G. L. FOX.

Schoolmaster..........Mr. C. K. FOX.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY NIGHT.

*⁎* Sale of reserved seats begins TO-DAY.

THE FOURTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT, to be given on SUNDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., will be an extraordinary musical festival, participated in by CAMPANINI, the favorite tenor, and MAUREL, the great baritone, of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY; Mme. LICHTMAY, prima donna; Miss HEISS, soprano, and GEORGE GRAF, tenor, of the GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY; the entire famous GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, of sixty-five pieces, &c., &c.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.
SIXTH WEEK
Of Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. LESTER WALLACK | as | ALFRED EVELYN |
| Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM | as | BENJAMIN STOUT, M.P. |
| Mr. HARRY BECKETT | as | MR. GRAVES |
| Mr. W. R. FLOYD | as | SIR FREDERICK BLOUNT |
| Mr. J. B. POLK | as | CAPT. DUDLEY SMOOTH |
| Mr. J. W. CARROLL | as | SIR JOHN VESEY |
| Mr. W. J. FERGUSON | as | LORD GLOSSMORE |
| Mr. G. F. BROWNE | as | MR. SHARPE |
| Mr. T. E. MILLS | as | THE OLD MEMBER |
| Mr. W. J. LEONARD | as | TABOURET |
| Mr. C. E. EDWIN | as | GRAB |
| Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS | as | CLARA DOUGLAS |
| Mme. PONISI | as | LADY FRANKLIN |
| Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE | as | GEORGINA VESEY |

The demand for seats to witness this comedy is so great that ELABORATE REVIVALS and PRODUCTION of NOVELTIES are for the present postponed. The box-book will be open

THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE,

HEAD CENTRE OF
THE NOVELTY AND VARIETY WORLD.
ONE HUNDRED BRILLIANT STAR ARTISTS
EVERY NIGHT,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.
On MONDAY, March 2,
An entirely new combination of novelty stars.

### DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

### FAREWELL RECEPTION AND DONATION VISIT,

AT THE DUANE PARSONAGE, No. 570 Broome st.,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 26.

All the friends of Rev. J. G. Oakley and the Duane M. E. Church are most cordially invited to attend.

S. L. RUSSEL,
Chairman of Committee.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK!

### GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

GILMORE!
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND!
SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS.
ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, KEGEL, and all the Soloists in
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1874, ARMORY,
14th st. and 6th av.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be obtained of clergymen and members of churches generally.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Dramatic entertainment by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, for the benefit of the Hebrew Relief Society and the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK.

Characters by Mr. John H. Bird, Mrs. Sheridan Shook, and others.

Tickets and boxes at Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway.

THE PILGRIM.—ADULTS FREE. BAIN HALL, Great Jones st. Every night and Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Under eighteen years, 15 cents each: family resort. Liberal collection asked.

## LECTURES.

### AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Polytechnic branch will meet this evening in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. 1. Mr. S. B. Nolan will exhibit his new plan of a quick-transit City railway. 2. Mr. L. Dederick will explain a new unhairing process used in tanning, and show specimens of leather. 3. Notes on new inventions and discoveries. Admission free.

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

### DISCIPLES COURSE OF LECTURES.

"AN HOUR WITH THE HUMOROUS PROSE WRITERS."
Lecture by Rev. A. N. GILBERT, of Baltimore, Md.,
at the
Church of Disciples of Christ, 28th st. and Broadway,
THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

### MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D.,

Lectures to ladies at 3:30 P. M. TO-DAY, in Robinson Hall, on 16th st., between Broadway and 5th av. Subject: MUCOUS AND NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, AND HEADACHES. Admission 50 cents.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
EDWARD M. LEMOYNE,
} Administrators.

f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.

n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.

d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.

au28-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER,
GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER,
} Executors.

o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON,
JAMES SYMINGTON WATT,
} Executors, &c.

f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 379 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.

o9-1aw6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

ja15-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THEATRE COMIQUE,

514

BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
First week of WILLIS COBB
and his troupe of performing
DOGS, GOATS, AND MONKEYS.
The most wonderful performer ever seen,
LITTLE JACK DARWIN.
First week of the beautiful Serio-comic Vocalist,
MLLE. ZITTELLA.
First week of Local Sensation, viz.:
THE FIRST CRIME; OR, THE FELON'S WIFE,

introducing the entire company. All the mammoth troupe retained. Mr. R. M. CARROLL and SONS, Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. CHAS. WHITE, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Mrs. JOHN WILD, Miss KATE O'CONNOR, Miss JENNIE YEAMENS, Miss MARRIN GORENOLF. Miss JENNIE SATERLEE in a pleasing performance. Concluding with the new drama, THE FIRST CRIME; or, THE FELON'S WIFE.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over, at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

80th to 88th

PERFORMANCE AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

| | |
|---|---|
| There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. | SATURDAY, FEB. 28, AT 1:30, THIRTEENTH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY. |

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LOVE'S
LABOR'S
LOST.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The King of Navarre | Mr. D. H. Harkins |
| Biron | Mr. George Clarke |
| Longaville | Mr. Louis James |
| Dumain | Mr. Hart Conway |
| Don Adriano De Armado | Mr. Charles Fisher |
| Sir Nathaniel | Mr. D. Whiting |
| Master Holofernes | Mr. W. Davidge |
| Dull | Mr. Owen Fawcett |
| Costard | Mr. James Lewis |
| Moth | Miss Stella Congdon |
| A Forester | Mr. F. Chapman |
| Jaquenetta | Miss Nellie Mortimer |
| Boyet | Mr. F. Hardenberg |
| The Princess of France | Miss Ada Dyas |
| Rosaline | Miss Fanny Davenport |
| Maria | Miss Sara Jewett |
| Katharine | Miss Nina Varian |
| Heims, or Winter | Mr. James G. Peakes |
| Ver, or Spring | Mlle. Gretchen |

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, CHARITY!! The new London sensation.

### STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8.
FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Introduction to the third act of Medea | Cherubini |
| Concerto for String Orchestra | Bach |
| Symphony No. 2 in C, Op. 61 | Schumann |
| Bacchanale, Tannhauser, (Manuscript) | Wagner |
| Serenade, No. 3, in D minor, Op. 69 (new) | Volkmann |
| With Violoncello Obligato by Mr. LOUIS LUBBECK. | |
| Overture, Leonore No. 3 | Beethoven |

Admission tickets, One Dollar and One Dollar Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the box-office of Steinway Hall and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 7, at 2,
FOURTH GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.

### LAST WEEK

of the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the American Society of Painters in

WATER-COLORS

now open, day and evening, at the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., will close Saturday night, Feb. 28.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—GRAND TESTIMONIAL Concert to A. Paur, conductor of the society, at Steinway Hall, SATURDAY, March 7, 1874, at 8 P. M. Full chorus and orchestra, and several favorite soloists. By general request, Bruch's "Odyssee" to be performed for the only time in public. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, or any member of the society.

H. ROSENTHAL, Secretary.

## INSTRUCTION.

### ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Department—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

### CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

### GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

### FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

### YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

### IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.

Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, BOWERY AND CANAL st., Broadway and 33d st.—Young men are taught book-keeping and accounts; foreigners, English; backward persons privately advanced; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

### HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

### JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

INSTRUCTION, NO. 180 6TH AV.—FRENCH LESSONS with a pure pronunciation given in private families by Mr. GAREAU, formerly a Magistrate and member of the University of France.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

## MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The* CONCERTO *and* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. These organs are the best made in the United States.

WATERS' *New Scale* PIANOS *have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.* GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *in every City and County in the United States and Canada. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
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CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 1 Union square, (No. 155 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

## ICE-CREAM.

### ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av.
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## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. E. D. MATHEWS WILL PREACH THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th av. and 42d st.

# MURDER BY A POLICEMAN.

## A YOUNG GIRL DELIBERATELY SHOT.

### PATROLMAN DOYLE, OF THE FIFTEENTH PRECINCT, KILLS MARY E. LAWLER, HIS AFFIANCED—JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

Policeman John Doyle, No. 2,016, attached to the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday afternoon committed the most dastardly murder known in the record of City crime. He deliberately decoyed a young girl from the store in which she worked, and blew her brains out. The tragedy caused a great feeling of shame and regret among the members of the Police Department, and created the utmost excitement through the City. Doyle is twenty-six years old, and a man of strong build. He lived with his mother and a sister at No. 73 King street. He has a brother in State Prison. Doyle was a member of the Police Department two years ago, but was forced to resign owing to his drunken habits. Through some influence, however, he procured a reappointment on the 23d of June last, and was assigned to the Fifteenth Precinct. His record in the Fifteenth Precinct has been good, he having been honorably mentioned for rescuing three boys from a burning building in Fourteenth street. The girl whom Doyle so basely murdered was Mary Elizabeth Lawler, aged twenty-one years, residing with her parents at No. 183 West Houston street. She was a handsome girl, and from all that can be learned was of a most amiable and endearing disposition. She was employed as a dress-maker by Mr. George Bowman, of No. 83 South Fifth avenue, and her employer gives her the highest character. It was at Mr. Bowman's establishment she was murdered. For two years past she had been keeping company with Doyle. Her mother and father, who knew Doyle, cautioned her against frequenting Doyle's company, telling her that he was a worthless, drunken ruffian, and that his position on the Police was only a temporary affair. She, however, believed that Doyle would become a sober man and abandon his former habits. Of late, though, Doyle seemed to be becoming worse, instead of better, and his conduct pained Miss Lawler very much. Two weeks ago Doyle promised to take her to the theatre, but failed to keep his appointment, and the young girl heard that he was drunk. On last Friday he renewed the appointment and again failed to keep it. Miss Lawler then told some of her friends that she gave him up and would never speak to him again. It is supposed that this reached Doyle's ears, for on Tuesday, about 1:30 o'clock, he came to Mr. Bowman's establishment and asked to see her. He was drunk and was refused admission by Mr. Bowman's brother. He went away, seemingly much excited. Inquiry at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house shows that at the time Doyle called at Mr. Bowman's place on Tuesday, he was supposed to have been on duty in the Fifteenth Precinct.

In the hall of No. 83 South Fifth avenue, on the first floor of which Mr. Bowman's dress-making establishment is, are two folding doors. Mr. Bowman's premises are entered from the hall. In the large room occupied by Mr. Bowman nine or ten girls, Mary Lawler among the number, were employed. Doyle came there again yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. He was drunk. He opened the door leading into Mr. Bowman's wareroom, and putting his head inside the door, asked if Mr. Bowman was in. Mr. Bowman was not in at the time, but Mary Lawler, who was working at a table near the door, went out in the hallway to speak to Doyle. They continued to talk in the hall for about a quarter of an hour. The work-girls say that they know they talked excitedly and loud. One girl named Katie Gallagher says that she heard Doyle say, "I'll shoot that man yet," when the girl answered, "Don't talk that way, Johnny." Then the girl re-entered the wareroom and, putting on her water-proof cloak, said to the other girls, "I'm going to quit work and go home." She went out into the hallway, and resumed her conversation with Doyle. Three minutes after the report of a pistol was heard, and one of the girls named Delia Connolly, who resides at the corner of Twenty-second street and Second avenue, ran out into the hallway. On opening the first folding-door she started back in horror, for Mary Lawler was lying on the floor murdered. The unfortunate girl had been shot through the head, the ball entering under the left eye, and lodging in the brain. Her face was burnt from the powder in Doyle's pistol, which must have been fired a few inches from her face. There was just the faintest sign of life about her, a convulsive throbbing of the throat; but even that ceased in a moment. Her clothes were all bloody, and the scene was a terrible one. Doyle was lying against the wall, wringing his hands, and moaning out that he would die for her. Miss Connolly endeavored to raise the murdered girl's head from the pool of blood surrounding it. She had scarcely touched the body when Doyle sprang on her, struck her on the face, and tore her dress. Affrighted, she ran back into the wareroom. Doyle took off his uniform cap, and put it over the face of the murdered girl. He then resumed his former position.

A French flower-maker, named Adolphe Boileaussean, doing business on the second floor of the building, rushed past Doyle through the hallway, and, running to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, gave the alarm. Sergt. Brown, who was at the desk, sent out Officers Regan and Bliss. They ran to the house and found the situation unchanged. Doyle was still sitting by the body of the girl he murdered. He was at once arrested and taken out into the street. Then he began to fight. Officers Moran and Martin came to the assistance of Reagan and Bliss, and Doyle was secured and taken to the station-house, corner of Wooster and Prince streets. Capt. Williams at once locked him up in a cell.

Up to this time the pistol used by Doyle had not been found by any of the Fifteenth Precinct officers. A stretcher was procured, and while placing the murdered girl's body upon it the pistol fell from her clothes. It is a large-sized five-chambered Smith & Wesson revolver, and was identified by Sergt. Murray, of the Fifteenth Precinct, as Doyle's police pistol.

Capt. Williams, who naturally lost a little of his usual composure, proceeded to head-quarters and notified Superintendent Matsell of the horrible affair. Superintendent Matsell directed Capt. Williams to use all possible means to procure every witness, and to notify the Coroner's office at once.

This was at once done, and Coroner Woltman with his Deputy, Dr. Shine, proceeded to the Eighth Precinct Station-house to assume charge of the case. A jury was impaneled, and Capt. Williams directed Doyle to be brought out from his cell and taken up stairs in order that the jury and Coroner should see him. On attempting to take Doyle out of his cell a fearful struggle followed. It required seven officers to bring him up stairs. He fought like a demon, and when brought into the room was held hand and foot by the officers. He showed no sign of horror on seeing the body of his victim, and apparently scarcely realized the position he was in. Coroner Woltman gave permission to the parents of the murdered girl to remove her body to their residence, which was done. Doyle's mother and sister came to the station-house yesterday evening. They had heard he had shot a young girl, but nothing more. Capt. Williams refused to allow them access to the prisoner. Doyle's mother, a respectable-looking old woman, said: "Oh, my son—my son. He was my only support, Captain. Who is the girl? Is she dead?" Capt. Williams said: "Yes, she's dead." Doyle's sister said, "Where does she live, Sir?" Capt. Williams said, "In Houston street." Doyle's sister grew very pale, and said, "My God! it can't be Mary Lawler." Capt. Williams said, "Yes, that her name." Doyle's sister began crying, and his mother said, "Oh! what did he want to hurt that poor girl for? Oh! what was the matter? The poor girl! I loved her much as my own child. Oh, my God! what did he want to shoot her for, the poor girl?" They left the station-house, completely broken down.

Doyle was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Woltman, who will hold an inquest on Monday next.

### BURNED TO DEATH.

On Tuesday night a woman named Mary Buckho, residing on Grand street, near Library Hall, Jersey City, came to her death in a most shocking manner. She attempted to fill a lighted lamp with kerosene oil, and, as if to make the experiment more hazardous, she held the lamp almost directly over a hot stove. Some of the oil spilled on the stove, and, igniting, the flames communicated with the lamp, causing it to explode in her hand. The burning liquid scattered over the unfortunate woman and in a moment she was one mass of flame. In the excitement produced by her terrible sufferings the woman ran out into the street, and the contact with the air gave fresh impetus to the flames. She ran to a shanty near-by, and, throwing herself on the ground, crawled under the floor, whence she was extricated with considerable difficulty and carried back to the house. Her clothing and hair were literally burned off, and her body appeared to be a mass of roasted flesh. The sufferer lingered in excruciating agony until about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when she died.

### ENDEAVORING TO ELOPE.

An exciting occurrence took place Tuesday evening at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Trenton, N. J. A man and woman were sitting in the passengers' room waiting for a train, when another man entered in a very excited state of mind and unceremoniously pitched into the woman's escort. It transpired during the mêlée that the woman was the wife of the latest arrival, and that she was on the point of eloping with the other one when her intentions were frustrated by the unexpected appearance of her husband. She remained a passive spectator of the encounter, and occasionally raised her handkerchief to her eyes as an indication that she was shedding tears for one or the other of the contestants, it was impossible to tell which. The [illegible] of victory, [illegible] refuge in [illegible] flight. His rejoicing at gaining the victory, however, was speedily turned into grief when his wife gave vent to her anger on account of his inopportune appearance and told him to go about his business.

### THE ESTIMATES FOR 1874.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND CONTROLLER GREEN TO THE STATE SENATE.

The Mayor and Controller have transmitted to the State Senate a statement in answer to the resolution inquiring how the provisional estimates for 1874 can be reduced. After referring to the action of the Board of Aldermen in increasing the estimates submitted to them by the Board of Apportionment to the amount of $3,211,790 50, while they recommended a reduction of only $348,000, the document says:

The estimate and apportionment can be reduced under the following heads:

1. By omitting the amount provided therein for the Fourth avenue improvement.
2. By omitting the amount required to be raised by the City Prison act.
3. By omitting the amount provided for the first installment of bonds to be issued to pay the deficit in the State sinking funds.
4. It is hoped that by conference with the departments some reductions can be secured in the estimates for conducting these departments for the present year.
5. In some of the courts and offices of the City and County of New-York there are subordinates who receive extravagant salaries.

By a proper curtailment in this respect some reduction of the annual money now required to be raised by tax may be made. This subject is now under consideration by the Board of Apportionment, and, to secure the best results in this regard, the prompt and decisive action of the Legislature will be needed. It is not impossible that if the legislation respecting the newly-added wards of this City is made more definite, the item of $500,000 for special contingencies for the City and $200,000 for the County, might be reduced. It was scarcely safe to do it at the time the estimates were made, inasmuch as it was quite impossible to ascertain the amount of obligations, indebtedness, and interest that might mature during the year that would be thrown on the City to pay. In the then existing uncertainty on this matter, it was necessary to provide in the form of contingencies for the needs of the newly-assessed district, and under the same head for unforeseen circumstances that might arise in the City at large. The explanation as to each item of the proposed reduction and of the reasons for the same are that the sums inserted in the estimate for the first three of the above-named purposes are unnecessary to be raised this year, and that if it is ascertained that in any of the departments, after the expiration of four months from the making of the provisional estimate the departmental estimates can be reduced on a review of the whole subject, it is very desirable in the interests of the tax-payers that it should be done.

The undersigned regret that the honorable the Senate should have been misinformed as to the facts in this matter, inasmuch as it has already tended to delay the passage of the acts submitted, the speedy enactment of which is essential to the relief of the tax-payers of the City of New-York.

The burden of taxation, as the estimate now stands, will be at the rate of about 3.40 per cent., which can, as is stated in the communication of the Controller transmitted to the Senate, be considerably reduced if authority be promptly given by the Legislature in aid of such reduction.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

### THE ANNEXATION SOCIETY.

The Municipal Union Society met last evening in the Directors' Room of the Academy of Music, S. B. Chittenden in the chair. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was small, and the proceedings, beyond the election of an Executive Committee, were of an informal nature. The following gentlemen were elected on the Executive Committee: John Winslow, Henry W. Slocum, William Marshall, Sigismund Kaufmann, William H. Taylor, Marcellus Massey, J. S. T. Stranahan, D. M. Chauncy, and John B. Morse. The bill at present before the Legislature, providing for the annexation of the two cities, was then discussed in a conversational way. Mr. Chittenden said he had seen since their last meeting several influential gentlemen who had promised to use their best endeavors for the promotion of the scheme. Mr. Winslow was informed by several New-York gentlemen that they were willing and anxious to assist when the project was put in such shape as to make their co-operation useful. Mr. Edmund Driggs said he thought the great majority of New-York people were in favor of annexation. The following petition, which is to be placed at the different ferries for signature by the people, was presented and approved, after which the meeting adjourned:

BROOKLYN, Feb. ——, 1874.

*To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:*

We, the undersigned voters in the City of Brooklyn or County of Kings, respectfully ask for the passage of an act submitting to the people the question of uniting the City of New-York, the City of Brooklyn, and the five towns of Kings County, under one municipal government, the whole to be called the City of New-York.

There are now ninety-one members in the Municipal Union.

### THE NEW ERIE CLASSIFICATION BILL.

The following letter has been addressed by Commodore Vanderbilt to H. M. Robertson, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1874.

SIR: By an amendment made in 1869 to an act passed in 1868, the New-York Central, the Hudson River, the New-York and Harlem, and the Erie Companies were authorized to "classify" their Directors, so that substantially one-fifth should go out of office in each year thereafter.

By an act passed in 1872 this authority to "classify" Directors was taken from the Erie Company, without, as is said, affecting the other companies named.

The committee of which you are Chairman has now before it, as I am informed, a bill to authorize all companies in this State to "classify" their Directors, and also another bill that repeals the authority to classify conferred by the act of 1869, so far as it was not repealed by the act of 1872.

In this condition of affairs, and representing the New-York Central and Hudson River and also the Harlem Company, and for the purpose of preventing any misapprehension as to the position of those companies, as regards the question of "classification" of Directors, I desire to present the following statement:

*First*—Neither of those companies asked for, or in any way assisted in procuring, the legislative action of 1868, 1869, or 1872, to my knowledge.

*Second*—They have never availed themselves of, or acted upon, such legislative action, nor ever will with my consent, inasmuch as I have always considered it unjust toward the stockholders. Very respectfully, yours, C. VANDERBILT, President.

### THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held last evening in the hall of the college, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, Dr. C. R. Agnew, the President, in the chair. In a few introductory remarks he recapitulated the work of the past year. Three hundred and eighty-seven students matriculated during the year, and considerable progress was made in gathering subscriptions to the Alumni fund of $100,000 which is being raised for the endowment of a chair of pathological anatomy, to be called the Alumni Professorship of Pathological Anatomy; the establishment of separate laboratories, where students may learn chemistry, physiology, and pathological anatomy experimentally, and where original researches may be carried on under the the guidance of competent instructors, and the erection of one or two small recitation or lecture rooms, each capable of seating about thirty persons. The association has also a prize essay fund of $3,800 cash in hand, $50 of which was subscribed during last year. At the conclusion of the President's address the Committee on Prize Essays reported that several essays had been submitted for the prize of $200, and that they had awarded the same to Dr. Albert H. Buck for an essay on "Mechanism of the Hearing." The report of the Treasurer was then called for, but was not produced in consequence of the illness of that gentleman. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Charles M. Allin; Vice President, A. S. Purdy; Secretary, George Bayles; Assistant Secretary, John N. Beekman, and forty Councilors. The meeting then adjourned until Monday, March 2, at 6:30 P. M., at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, where the annual dinner of the association will be held on the same evening, immediately after the meeting.

### "CALE" GUNNION INDICTED.

Caleb Gunnion, of Nathan murder notoriety, who gives the name of Thomas Moore, was arrested, with Thomas Brennan and John Mulhare, on the morning of the 24th inst., on suspicion of having committed a burglary. Mr. Moses Clark, Chief Clerk in the District Attorney's Office, with commendable zeal, at once laid the papers before the Grand Jury, and yesterday indictments for burglary in the first degree were found against the three offenders.

### THE LELAND BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, rendered his decision in the matter of Simon Leland and others, bankrupts. He refused permission to A. T. Stewart, Rouse, Paulding, Kemble & Co., and Monteath & Son to prove in bankruptcy debts for which bonds secured by mortgage on the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, were given them. The decision is based on the fact that the mortgage, being made in fraud of the Bankruptcy act, is not a valid lien upon the property.

# RAILROAD STRIKES.

## A BRAKEMEN'S WAR ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

### A NUMBER OF THE MEN SEIZE A DEPOT—CUTTING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES—TROUBLE ON THE MIDLAND LINE.

In consequence of the reduction of the force of brakemen employed on the freight trains on the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad, a general strike of the men on that portion of the road took place on Tuesday morning, and has assumed a rather serious aspect, as all through traffic to Dunkirk and Buffalo has been stopped by the men on strike. It appears that since the death of James Fisk an attempt has been made by Mr. Wright, the Superintendent of the traffic department, to reduce the expenses of the line, and on Saturday last he gave instructions that the number of brakemen on the freight trains on the Eastern Division should be reduced from four to three men, which number it was well known was sufficient, owing to the level character of the road. The extra men were put on some years ago, although not required, at the instance of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr. The other branches of the line, however, owing to the heavy inclines required four brakemen, or one to every two cars. These men were paid the same wages as the brakemen on the passenger trains, $1 87 per day, and were allowed free passes for their families to travel on all parts of the line. The reduction only caused twenty-five men to be thrown out of employment, but the remainder thinking that an injustice was being done, struck as soon as the the conductors attempted to carry into effect the orders of Mr. Wright. They demanded that not only should the restoration of those discharged immediately take place, but that before returning to their posts their wages should be increased to $2 per day, and a continuance of the free passes to their families to travel on the line. Up to last night these demands have not been complied with, and the consequence is that all traffic between Hornellsville and the Susquehanna Division and Dunkirk, and the Buffalo Division has been entirely interrupted. Hornellsville is the centre of these two divisions, and the trains are divided with twenty-seven miles of switches, and at this point the men left the freight trains, to the number of eighteen, on the line. Not satisfied with this, they assembled in large numbers outside the depot, and consulted. In the meantime a communication was received on behalf of others at Salamanca, stating they would co-operate with those at Hornellsville in whatever action they determined upon. It was then decided to attack the passenger trains, and if they did not succeed in causing the passenger brakemen to strike, to stop the trains from running by smashing the brakes. This was accordingly done, and all the trains bound to New-York from Buffalo and Dunkirk were rendered useless, as in consequence of the broken brakes the trains could not be safely got over the grades. Large numbers of passengers were detained at Hornellsville, and all the hotel accommodation of a town of 30,000 inhabitants was soon exhausted. Several attempts were made to run the trains through without stopping at Hornellsville, but the strikers were not to be baffled, as they jumped on board the cars and with sledges and axes destroyed the brakes. In order to prevent the possibility of any of the trains passing through, it was decided to cut all the telegraph wires and prevent communication with the local stations, and this was accordingly done. So far but little interference has been made with the Western trains, but it is not known how soon they will be stopped. The latest dispatches received by the Superintendent at Jersey City, states that all the trackmen have joined the strikers and are co-operating with the brakemen. Superintendent Wright and Mr. Clarke, Third Vice President of the line, left yesterday morning for Hornellsville to hold a conference with the men. In the meantime only one train has arrived in Jersey with the mails. This was train No. 12, and was three hours behind time. The conductor stated that no attempt was made to prevent the passage of the mail-car, but no passenger-cars were passed. Two baggage-cars, however, were by some device hitched on, into which a number of passengers scrambled, and so got on to New-York. The next train with the mails was due last night at 8:30, but did not arrive, and Mr. Staples, the depot-master, said he did not expect it until an early hour this morning, and then there was a doubt as to whether it would reach at all or not, as the switch-men along the routes had also joined the strikers, demanding an increase of wages from $2 to $2 50 per day. It is believed by the officials in Jersey City that the number of strikers now amounts to nearly 5,000 men, and as all trains are detained at Hornellsville, the depot is in possession of the strikers. Arrangements have been made by the postal authorities with the Hudson River Railroad to carry the mails until the trouble is over. The conductor of the last mail train stated that the volunteer corps under the cammand of Col. Baldwin, at Madison, would be called upon to drive off the rioters and protect the property of the company, but it was feared they would be of little assistance. When called upon during the last strike, they acted in sympathy with the strikers. In the event of the volunteers failing to quell the trouble, an appeal is to be made to Gov. Dix for assistance of the State Militia. Only three trains were dispatched yesterday from Jersey City, merely to accommodate the passengers at local stations within 340 miles of New-York.

### THE MIDLAND RAILWAY TROUBLE.

R. S. Rogers, J. Cooney, John Cunningham, and Ira Luddington, the four men who were brought from Summitville on Tuesday night on warrants charging them with impeding a mail train of the Midland Road on the 2d of February, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and held for examination to-morrow. Some time ago an order was issued from the United States District Court forbidding all interference with the Receivers appointed to take charge of the property of that road. Under this order counsel for the Receivers moved, before Judge Blatchford yesterday, for an attachment against Rogers and Cooney for contempt of court in disobeying that order. The court granted an order to show cause why attachments should not be issued against these men. He made it returnable to-day.

### THE SITUATION AT PORT JERVIS—TRAVEL STOPPED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The Erie Railroad Company issued an order, taking effect on Monday last, reducing the number of brakemen on freight trains from three to two on the Delaware, Susquehanna, Western, and North-western Divisions. This morning the brakemen on these divisions all struck in consequence of the order. Several arrests were made in Port Jervis for trying to prevent trains going out. All travel is stopped west of Port Jervis.

### TRIAL OF THE MASKED BURGLARS.

The Court of Sessions resumed its session yesterday morning at Catskill, N. Y., for the trial of John Brady, charged as being one of the masked burglars in the Post robbery case. Edwin Post, son of Abraham Post, was the first witness called to the stand. He identified Brady, in court, as the man who handcuffed his father and sister, and helped to handcuff the servant-girl. Sarah Post, daughter of Abraham Post, was next examined, and identified Brady as one of the men who committed the robbery. Mary Robinson, the colored servant of the Post family, identified Brady when placed on the stand. Mrs. Post also identified him as one of the robbers. She testified that while the six robbers were inside a man stood at the door outside, and it is believed that Detective Fields has this man's name. She saw the persons altogether—six inside and four outside. Mr. Post was next examined, but his testimony was merely a repetition of the statements made by previous witnesses. The court then adjourned.

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ORANGE, N. J.

It is now a certainty that St. John's Church, in Orange, N. J., will be relieved from its financial embarrassments in a few days, and that the building will not be disposed of at Sheriff's sale. The following creditors have agreed to remit from their claims the sums set opposite their respective names: George V. Hecker, $15,000; Bishop Corrigan, $10,000; Martin Byrne, $5,000; Joseph M. Smith, $5,000, and William Dunn, $1,000. Guarantees have also been given that $20,000 would be remitted by other creditors, and by this means $56,000 of the debt will be wiped out. Subscriptions to the amount of $5,000 have already been handed in by other parties. Catholics throughout the State have been aroused to the necessity of prompt action in the matter, and generous responses are being made to Bishop Corrigan's appeals for help.

### MR. BADEAU PROCURES BAIL.

After driving all over Brooklyn in company of the Police officers, Mr. Badeau succeeded at a late hour last evening in obtaining bail. His bondsmen are Messrs. Wheeler, Davis, Creighton, and Cooke, each of whom justified in the sum of $300,000. Judge Moore accepted the bail. The value of Badeau's property attached in the civil suit is between $300,000 and $400,000.

### A CLEVER SALESWOMAN.

Sarah Miller, of No. 288 Eighth avenue, was held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of receiving money under false pretenses. The complainant, Daniel R. Stevens, of No. 245 West Twenty-seventh street, states that he bought some furniture about three weeks ago from Patrick J. Meagher, of No. 288 Eighth avenue, agreeing to pay him by installments. On the 14th of February he called to pay his weekly stipend of $2, and, mistaking the house, he entered the adjoining one. The gentle Sarah met him at the counter, and, after he made known his object and produced the contract regarding the furniture, she kindly consented to receive the $2 and sign a receipt in full. It took Daniel about five days to find out his mistake.

### THE NATIONAL PIGEON SHOW.

Yesterday the judges of the National Columbarian Society awarded the remainder of the prizes at the exhibition, which was opened on Tuesday at Republican Hall. Owing to the severity of the weather, the number of visitors during the day was not so numerous as might be expected. A collection of pigeons was received from England and Scotland after the prizes had been distributed. The judges regretted that these birds were not received before the premium lists were closed, as many of them would have been awarded prizes. There was also a splendid collection of short-faced tumblers exhibited by members of the society, but not entered on the list for competition, the society being desirous to encourage the breeding of pigeons among those outside the association. The following is a list of the prizes awarded yesterday:

SHORT-FACED ALMOND TUMBLERS.

The special premium of an umbrella, value $10, offered for the best almond cock, was awarded to A. Schell; also, the first prize for the best cock, a silver cup, value $8, was awarded to the same.

Second prize, a silver medal, awarded to T. S. Gaddes, of Baltimore.

First prize, for best hen, a silver cup, was awarded to A. Schell; second prize to T. S. Gaddes.

Prizes were also awarded in this class to Dr. Lowenstein and H. Calell.

BARBS.

A special prize of a pair of golden-spangled Polish chicks, offered by Mr. R. M. Griffith, of Wilmington, for the best collection of barbs, was awarded to A. Schell.

First prize of $4 for the best pair black barbs was awarded to A. Schell. H. Calell took the second prize for the best pair of white barbs.

TRUMPETERS.

First prize for the best pair of black mottled, T. S. Gaddes; blues and whites, H. Calell.

FANTAILS.

The first prize for the best pair of black fantails was awarded to T. R. Redman.

First prize for the best pair of yellow priests was awarded to T. S. Gaddes. H. Calell was also awarded a prize in this class.

TURBITS.

The first prize for the best pair of red-winged turbits was awarded to T. S. Gaddis; yellows to R. Leibing. Louis Shauffer was also awarded a premium in this class for yellows.

OWLS.

First prize for the best pair of white owls (African,) was awarded to J. Zewdell, Philadelphia; first prize for the best black to Louis Shauffer, and second, to Andrew Schell, Brooklyn.

BEARDS.

First prize for the best pair of black beards was awarded to A. Schell.

SWALLOWS.

First premium for the best pair of black and blue swallow pigeons was given to T. S. Gaddes; second prize for red to H. Calell.

NUNS.

First prize for the best pair of yellow nuns, H. Calell.

SPOTS AND MAGPIES.

For the best pair of spots, and second-best pair of yellow magpies, prizes were awarded to H. Calell.

This closed the list of premiums.

The exhibition will remain open up to Friday evening.

### A TRADES-UNION CONVENTION.

At the Turn Hall a convention of Trades, of the Free Thinkers' Union, of the Turn Verein, the Vorwaerts Society, and other organizations, numbering in all about twenty-seven, was held, last night, for the purpose of taking further action to proceed against the Police Commissioners on account of the Tompkins Square affair on the 13th of January. The President, Conrad Kuhn, stated that a delegation will proceed to Albany to present the matter to the Legislature. Resolutions, presented by a committee previously appointed, were presented, which provide that measures be taken to procure the indictment of the Police Commissioners for inciting a riot on the 13th of January, and that charges be prepared against them, to be presented to the Mayor, who shall be called upon to remove them from the office which, it is alleged, they have disgraced.

Resolutions were also passed providing that letters of inquiry be addressed to each member of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and to each member of the Legislature and Congress from this City, inquiring of them to state in writing whether they do or do not approve of the aforesaid acts of the Police Commissioners, and if they do not, why they have not raised their voice against the outrage, or in some way remonstrated against it. An omission to respond to these inquiries shall be deemed as evidence of an approval of the acts of the Police Commissioners referred to, and will be made public, as well as the answers received to the letters of inquiry at a subsequent mass-meeting. A draft of an address to the public was then presented and adopted, setting forth that the Police, and not the working men, were, on the 13th of January, engaged in a riot in Tompkins square, incited by the Commissioners of Police, the justification of which was based on false pretenses. A committee, composed of Messrs. Gundlach, Cashman, and Samiel, was appointed to prepare a publication of the document.

### THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Hon. Mason W. Tappan, of New-Hampshire, who was among the most prominent of the few Liberal Republicans in that State in the campaign of 1872, has avowed his intention to vote for Gen. Luther McCutchins, the Republican candidate for Governor, at the coming election. In this connection he says: "In making this avowal I have no wish to disguise my dissatisfaction with many of the acts and doings of the National Administration—and by National Administration I include Congress as well as the Executive. I admit its shortcomings and its seeming inability to grapple with the great questions that press for solution. And I deplore the demoralization of many of its leaders, and the corruptions and abuses that have crept into the party which I have given the best years of my life to help build up. But, on the other hand, I am not able to see that the Democratic Party occupies any better position, either in Congress or out, or that its leaders, as indicated by their acts and votes, are any more honest or free from the contaminating schemes that have disgraced the country than its antagonist. And in view also of the utterances of a portion of its press, as well in this as in other States, and of many of its leaders, I think I see a disposition on the part of an influential, and I fear a controlling, section of the party, to cling to its old pro-slavery traditions and an unwillingness to recognize the fact that the world has moved at all within the last dozen or fifteen years. But my vote will be given for Gen. McCutchins, because he is a personal friend and an honest and true man. He is a man, too, possessed of strong native ability, practical common sense, and is by no means deficient in intellectual culture. And in these days of extravagance and recklessness in the expenditure of money, I think it would be a good thing and conducive to the best interests of the State to bring into fashion Gen. McKutchins' old-fashioned ideas of prudence and economy in the management of public affairs. For many consecutive years offices of trust have been confided to him by his townsmen, and among those who have known him longest and best, his name is a synonym for honesty and integrity in all the relations of life. I believe that his nomination was the spontaneous action of the honest masses of the Republican Party, and that its effect will be to lift the political machine a little out of the old grooves and ruts, and is, therefore, a step in the right direction."

### THE VANE ON FANEUIL HALL.

The vane on Faneuil Hall, Boston, is in the form of a grasshopper, and within it, when taken down for repairs in 1852, was found a history of its construction. The *Transcript* says that as nearly as it could be deciphered at the time, it was as follows:

Shem Drowne made itt.
May 25, 1742.

To my Brothren &
Fellow Grasshoppers.

Fell in the year 1755, Nov. 18th day, from ye market by a great earthquake * * * eing * * * sett a * * * by my old master above.

Again Like to have met with my Utter ruin by Fire, but hopping timely from my Public Situation, came off with Broken bones and much Bruised.

Cured and again fixed by my old master's Son, Thomas Drowne, June 28th, 1763—and although I now promise to continue to discharge my office, yet I shall vary as ye wind.

After the necessary repairs, the Committee on Public Buildings returned the document to the stomach of the grasshopper, with a view of perpetuating his history, and added these words:

May he continue to fulfill his duties to the present generation as faithfully as he has done the last, and when he next descends to the earth, may he find our successors in the enjoyment of our present peace and prosperity.

### A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.

Mr. Perley Derby, of Salem, Mass., who has devoted much time with good success to searching out and preparing family genealogies, is at present gathering material for a record of the Harwood family, of Barre, Mass. In one branch of this family a striking instance of longevity occurs. Daniel Harwood, who died in 1823 at the age of 87, and his wife Lydia, who died in 1814 at the age of 75, had ten children, whose aggregate age was 799 years, an average of nearly 80 years: Daniel, died Dec. 14, 1852, aged 93 years; Mary Fuller, died in 1851, aged 90 years; Peter, April 6, 1847, aged 84; Jesse, May 8, 1847, aged 82; Simeon, Nov. 25, 1851, aged 83; Lydia Brown, Dec. 20, 1846, aged 73; Abner, July 23, 1865, aged 89; Huldah Sibley, July 12, 1859, aged 81; Caleb, Oct. 23, 1821, aged 41; and Wilcut, Jan. 15, 1866, aged 83.

### EARTHQUAKE IN VERMONT.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* of Feb. 23, says: "The city was startled about 3:10 Sunday afternoon by the sound of what appeared to be a heavy explosion, which shook the houses so perceptibly that many persons came out of doors to ascertain what was up or down. The general impression is that it was the shock of an earthquake."

# POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, FEB. 26,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

### THE ASHANTEE WAR.

#### THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION ON THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, Feb. 26—6 A. M.—The *Standard* thinks that the fact that the 2d of February had been fixed upon for an attack upon Coomassie indicates that the condition of the British troops is not hopeless, but at the same time sees that under the circumstances audacity gives the only chance, not merely for victory, but for saving the army.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special dispatches say the Highlanders suffered heavy loss in an ambush. The ground was hilly and the bush dense. Gen. Wolseley was within fifteen miles of Coomassie.

All the London journals show in their editorials on the Ashantee news the utmost anxiety as to the result.

The *Times* and *Telegraph* attribute the failure of peace negotiations to the uncompromising determination of the British commander to enter Coomassie, an event which the King was willing to do anything to prevent.

### OUR FIRST PRAYING BAND.

#### THEY ATTACK HARRY HILL AND CONQUER—CARD FROM MR. HILL.

Mr. Harry Hill, proprietor of the noted Variety Theatre No. 26 East Houston street, was sleigh-riding on Harlem lane yesterday evening with his wife. During his absence Mr. John Barry, the champion jig-dancer, officiated as bar tender and superintendent of the establishment. Mr. Barry was busily engaged serving out wine to Mr. Barney Aaron, Mr. John Leary, and a number of sporting gentlemen, when he was astonished at seeing sixteen ladies enter, in single file, by the saloon door.

Mr. Barry, however, was equal to the occasion, and in his choicest brogue said: "Leedies, what might I have the honor of doing for ye?"

One of the ladies said, "Nothing, Sir. Your vile"—— At this period she was cut short by an elderly lady, who came to the front and said, "We are desirous of advocating temperance." At this moment the young ladies who frequent Mr. Hill's establishment began dancing a quadrille up stairs, and the remainder of the sentence was inaudible. The lady continued: "We have tried to obtain the Theatre Comique to hold a meeting there and failed. We have called on Mr. Hill to see if he will let us have his theatre next Sunday. We will give him $100 for it." Prof. Campbell, who was leading the orchestra up stairs, at this moment struck up "Der Schönau Blau Donau," and the lady's remarks were rendered inaudible.

Mr. Barry said he would mention the matter to Mr. Hill, and the ladies, after wishing every one in the bar-room a courteous good night, left.

On Mr. Hill's return, the fact of the ladies calling was mentioned to him. "Certainly," said Mr. Hill, "a drunkard is no good to any one. They can have the place free gratis." Mr. Hill deliberated, and wrote out the following card, which he handed to a TIMES reporter:

No. 26 EAST HOUSTON STREET, Wednesday Night.

*To the Public:*

I must not be regarded as being indifferent to any action that will benefit humanity. The echoes of the great temperance movement in Ohio have reached me, and, as an humble but still sympathetic member of the community, I heartily join and will substantially aid in disseminating the principles of temperance, so little known, appreciated, and practiced in our midst. I have heartily despised the excessive use of liquors. What is more nauseating and offensive than the presence of a drunkard? Men lose their senses, their money, and dignity, and surrender every trait of glorious manhood. Twenty years in the business forces me to shun the presence of a drunkard as I would a leper—the worst pariah of society. Let us arrest, this growing and fatal evil. In my own humble way, I shall heartily, earnestly, and untiringly give to the noble cause my efforts by night and day. Be good enough to place at the disposal of the noble and self-sacrificing advocates of the temperance movement my place of business for any Sunday they may select. Let Mr. Rufus Andrews preside, assisted by Judge George M. Curtis, Capt. Wiley, and other earnest advocates of the cause. Let the ladies come, and by their bright presence, prayers, and influence, lift men from a miserable debasing degradation into the fullness of perfected and exalted manhood. Yours truly.

HARRY HILL.

### DANGER OF A TEMPERANCE RIOT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25.—A special from Pequa, Ohio, says the praying women on entering the saloon of the City Hotel to-night, found the bar-keeper, D. Stillwell, disrobing, and they left. A man standing by told the fact on the street, and a crowd gathered in front of the hotel and gave Stillwell an hour to leave. The saloon-keeper came to his defense, and the crowd on the street grew larger. There is danger of a riot.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

Nineteen applicants for appointment as night inspectors of the Customs Office were examined before the Civil Service Board, in the Customs building, yesterday.

The Tammany Society held a special meeting last night, at Tammany Hall, Joel O. Stevens presiding. The business of the meeting was not of public importance.

The murderer of Nicholas A. Schweich, the Hudson River Railroad watchman, is still undiscovered, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions made to discover him by the detectives.

The New-York Medico-Legal Society will meet this evening, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, and listen to a paper by Horace Barnard on "Experts as Witnesses."

Mr. J. A. MacGahan, the only civilian who succeeded in entering Khiva with the Russian expedition, will read a paper upon the Kirgheese this evening, before the American Geographical Society in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

The New-York Union Temperance Prayer-meeting proposes holding a mass-meeting. at Association Hall, on Saturday evening, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, to perfect their plans for beginning in this City a vigorous campaign against intemperance. Dio Lewis will deliver an address.

The investigation into the Winship bankruptcy case was resumed before Register Ketchum yesterday. Considerable time was consumed in disposing of objections and arranging preliminaries. No evidence was taken, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Saturday next.

John S. Wood, who was cook and steward on board the American ship Nelly Ware, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of having refused to discharge his duty on the high seas and threatening Capt. Ashbury. He was held for examination.

The forty-first anniversary of the First Troop, Washington Greys, was celebrated at the armory last evening. Among the prominent officers present were Gen. Shaler and staff, Col. Wood, Col. Vose, Col. Porter, and others. The rooms were appropriately decorated for the occasion.

Rev. J. G. Oakley, the Pastor of the Duane M. E. Church in this City, is about to retire from the pastorate of that church, he having remained as long as the law of the church will permit. His friends will assemble at the parsonage to-night to express their appreciation of his services among them during the past three years.

The Executive Committee of the Erie Directory met yesterday. The double-tracking and substitution of iron for wooden bridges were discussed. It was announced that Mr. James McHenry had accomplished an important reform in the reorganization of the London agency, removing the late managers and substituting B. C. Stephenson, late Secretary of Lloyds, and F. A. Pincoffs, late of the London Bank of Commerce.

### BROOKLYN.

Car travel was greatly impeded yesterday by the snow-storm.

A great religious revival is at present in progress among the Baptist churches of Brooklyn.

The plaintiff in the Spencer divorce case has signified his intention of commencing speedily the fourth trial of that cause.

The Sheriff at the instance of the Receiver into whose hands the property has been put, has enjoined the Sheriff from selling the Long Island club-house.

Canon Kingsley will deliver his first lecture in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music on Wednesday next. The subject will be "How and When the Norsemen Discovered New-England."

In the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Tappen, a case to test the validity of the excise law, as recently administered, was argued. The Judge reserved his decision.

The City Treasurer makes the following statement of the city finances for the week ending Feb. 21: Balance on hand Feb. 14, $3,[illegible]; receipts during the week, $151,[illegible]; total, $3,[illegible]; payments, $71,[illegible]; balance on hand, $3,115,214 09.

Application has been made to the Postmaster General by Postmaster Talbot, to make Brooklyn the distributing office for the counties of Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. Should the application be granted it will greatly facilitate the Long Island Post Offices.

An inquest was held last evening on the body of Robert De Long, alias Wm. Roberts, the chicken thief, who was shot by private watchman Augustus, some nights since, while endeavoring to steal some fowls in St. Mark's Place. No new facts were elicited. The jury found a verdict exonerating the watchman. Mr. Doty from whose place De Long was attempting to steal the chickens, stated that he had made every effort, but without success, to find the friends of the deceased. De Long was buried in Potter's Field.

### STATEN ISLAND.

The Legislature is asked to authorize an increase of the police force of Richmond County by twenty men.

The village, town, county, State, school, and gas tax on the estate of Edward Cunard, (deceased,) in the town of Middletown, for 1873, amounted to $2,015.

Philip Grimes appeared before Justice Townsend at Southfield, on Tuesday, and made complaint against John Mulgrave, a young man twenty-two years old, whom he charged with inflicting injuries upon his son, William Grimes, from the effects of which he died. He was held in $5,000 bail.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Centennial tea parties are fashionable in South Jersey.

The residents of Summit have sent a request to the Legislature to pass a Local Option law.

H. L. Bonsall and J. H. Jones, the rival candidates for the mayoralty of Camden at the approaching charter election, are both editors.

Miss Jane Allen, aged ninety-eight, died yesterday at Flemington, where she has resided for fifty years.

Wm. A. Lewis, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, has commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to recover from his bondsmen the amount embezzled by Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer.

Peter Kierstadt, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his arm crushed between the bumpers while coupling cars at Newark yesterday. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital and the arm amputated.

The residence of Mrs. Jacob Simon, No. 274 Newark avenue, Jersey City, was visited by a sneak-thief Tuesday night, and robbed of a gold watch and chain worth $200 and $99 in money. The deed of Mrs. Simon's property and other valuable papers were also carried away.

A man named Joseph H. Freeman was seriously injured yesterday by falling from his wagon at the corner of Newark avenue and Coles street, Jersey City. He fell headlong to the pavement, and the wheels of the heavy wagon passed over his head. Up to a late hour last night he had not recovered consciousness, and the attending physician considers him in a critical condition.

### OBITUARY.

#### REV. JOHN BACHMAN, D. D., LL.D.

The venerable Lutheran Pastor, John Bachman, D. D., LL.D., distinguished as a naturalist and a life-long friend and co-laborer of Aggasiz and Audubon, died in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, aged eighty-five years. The deceased was born in Dutchess County in this State in the year 1790. In early life he was associated with Audubon, whom he assisted in the preparation of his celebrated work on ornithology, and was the principal author of the illustrated work on the *Quadrupeds of North America*. Dr. Bachman has been Pastor of the German Lutheran Church, in Charleston, S. C., for about fifty years, and has published many works on the denomination with which he was connected. In 1854 he published his work on *The Characteristics of Genera and Species, as Applicable to the Doctrine and Unity of the Human Race*, and in 1855 his *Examination of Prof. Agassiz's Sketch of the Natural Provinces of the Animal World and Their Relation to the Different Types of Men*. Among the other works of the deceased naturalist was his well-known *Catalogue of Phaenogamous Plants and Ferns Growing in the Vicinity of Charleston, S. C.* The funeral ceremonies will take place to-day.

### THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Flour in good demand for export; shipping brands wanted: sales of Treble Extra at $6 75@$7 75; Family, $8@$9. Corn in fair demand and supply, at 76c.@77c. for White; 77c.@80c. for Yellow Mixed; 83c. for Yellow. Oats firm at 62c. Bran dull at 95c. Hay dull at 21c. for choice. Pork dull; held at $16. Dry-salted Meats dull; held at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 8c.@8¼c. for Sides. Bacon dull; offering at 7c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 12c.@12½c. Lard dull at 9¼c.@9⅝c. for tierce; 10c. for keg. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull at 47c.@50c. for Centrifugal; 70c.@72c. for Prime to Choice. Whisky in fair supply at 99c. for Louisiana; $1 03 for Cincinnati. Coffee unchanged. Corn-meal dull at $3 40. Gold, 112⅞. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 45½@$5 46.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700; shipping grades fairly active and firm at $4 40@$4 80 for fair to good; $5@$5 75 for good to prime; shipments, 1,400. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; good grades active and firm at $5 20@$5 60 for choice to extra; shipments, 4,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 25.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 45c. Resin firm at $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $3 25 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

### KANSAS CITY CATTLE MARKET.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 25.—The Cattle receipts to-day were 148 head. The market was fair and prices were firm. Choice native Steers sold for $5@$5 50; second quality, $4 50@$4 75; Wintered corn-fed Texans, $4 25@$4 50. Hogs—Receipts, 593 head. The market was light, and sales of light ranged from $4 25 @$4 60; heavy ranged from $4 75@$5. Cattle shipments, 25 head; Hogs, 190.

### PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.*—Arch. J. Little, Miss Mary Judson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodhue, Miss Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. John Thallow, C. Christianson, Arthur Caryll, A. Goyeneche, C. N. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Thornton, L. Rothfeld, G. J. Metzler, Miss Turness and maid, Mrs. B. E. Kingman, A. M. Patterson, B. R. White, Fred. F. Marten, Howard T. Marten, A. R. Comstock, S. T. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gilbert and son, Geo. Willard, Fred. Gordon, B. Seeley, Alfred H. Smith, W. H. Bridgeman, A. C. Campbell, D. Hernier, M. Orlanger, Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, two Misses Kipling, Mrs. Rowe, Wm. Renshaw, E. M. Wilmerding, Lewis Wilmerding, Geo. Westinghouse, Thomas McGreerey, H. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Pond, child and nurse, Miss Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Kenney, D. Pinger, Mr. and Mrs. F. Latchaw, Miss Latchaw, T. G. Blake, Ben. Parker, O. I. Devlin, Emile Ham, Jos. Kneer, W. S. Blodgett, Thos. W. Taylor, S. Hampson, Henry Walther, James Little, William Little.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.*—J. D. Cartaya, Gaetano Varati, Wm. G. Diatrich, Carl Kersen, Paul Eltz, F. Girord, E. H. Toy, H. S. Stull, Charles Sinnickson and lady, Miss Mary T. Yorke, Thos. Sinnickson, Robt. C. Hall, B. Frank Clyde, J. J. Sinnickson, F. F. Milne, Miss E. S. Yorke.

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:38 | Sun sets.....5:49 | Moon sets...4:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:53 | Gov. Island...4:42 | Hell Gate....6:04

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Franklyn & Co.; Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship John R. Worcester, (Br.,) Cawse, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore.

Barks Agostina S., (Ital.,) Petropiany, Rotterdam, &c., Slocovich & Co.; Morro Castle, Jewett, Richmond, Va., J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, Leghorn for orders, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schrs. L. G. Warren, Johnson, Georgetown, (Demerara,) Leaycraft & Co.; Enterprise, Strout, Jacksonville for orders, Warren Ray; Ontario, (Br.,) McAuley, Port-au-Prince, H. Baker & Co.; Blackstone, Wixon, Somerset, Mass.; H. Blackman, Arnold, Providence.

### ARRIVED

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Off Hatteras, Feb. 23, at 7 A. M., passed steam-ship New-Orleans; later, same day, passed steam-ship Charleston, Aquator, of Philadelphia, and steam-ship Cleopatra, all bound S.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Cienfugos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. O. Ward & Co.

Schr. Starlight, (of Bath,) Hopkins, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had fine weather; Feb. 23, off Chincoteague, spoke brig P. M. Tinker, from Matanzas for New-York.

Schr. Georgie, Clark, (of Philadelphia,) Bartlett, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and milado to order—vessel to Squire, Thornton & Co.

Schr. Helena, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Potter, Cornwallis, N. S., 20 ds., with 6,122½ bushels potatoes to W. E. Duryea—vessel to Crandell Bros.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Williams, Charleston, S. C., 7 ds., with lumber to the N. H. Saw Mill Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co. The A. J. B. is bound for New-Haven.

Schr. Jessie B. Smith, Tyler, Charleston, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Sarah B. Sanborn, Jacksonville 9 ds., with R. R. ties to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. John [illegible], Wilmington, N. C., [illegible], with naval stores to [illegible] Powell.

Schr. B. J. Hazard, Preston, Georgetown, S. C., [illegible], with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, E.; cloudy.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Arr. steamers Martha Stevens, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers James A. Gorey, for Newbern, N. C.; Wm. Woodward, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Marco Polo, for Belfast, Ireland; Manitone, for the West Indies; brig Bogota, for Fort de France; schr. Patti Page, for Galveston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—Arr. steamer Atlas, from Liverpool; bark Ruhtinas, from Iloilo.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Arr. brig Carrie Winslow, from Buenos Ayres.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—Arr. steamer Equator, from Philadelphia.

Off the Port, steamer Falcon, from Baltimore, with shaft broken and loss of anchor.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

Cld. steamer Flag, for Boston; bark Brimiga, for Liverpool; bark Cecilia, for Queenstown; and bark Cecilia, for Rotterdam.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 25.—Passed in for Baltimore, Bark Maggie Horton.

Passed out, bark Oskar and George, for Cork; bark Sampo, for Queenstown; bark Enchantress, for Liverpool; bark Freya, for Queenstown; bark L. H. Deveber, for Cork; brig Starlight, for St. Johns; brig Onalaska, for Cuba.

In the Roads, bound out, schrs. Clara Smith, for Matanzas; Sparkling Foam, for Demerara, and Chimo, for St. Thomas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 25.—Cld. schr. H. S. Marlor, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 25.—The schr. Pioneer, from New-Bedford, for Baltimore, in ballast, ran into the breakwater, carrying away her head gear. She will go to Norfolk for repairs.

The schr. Mary Clark, from New-Castle, for Belfast, put in with the loss of a jib. The schr. Olive Hayward, from New-York, for Buckville, S. C., came ashore eight miles S. of Henlopen. The vessel is tight, and the crew were saved. The storm is moderating, and the sleet changing to rain.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Cld. barks Dressna Gottards, for Gibraltar; Emanuel, for Falmouth; brigs Albatross, for Sicily Islands; Venus, for Malaga.

Arr. at the Passes, ships Strathern and Advice, from Liverpool; Queen of the Mersey, from Bremerhaven; barks Prince Napoleon and Albert, from Havre.

Sld. ship John Bunyan, bark Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 25.—The steamer Vaderland, of the Red Star Line, sld. for Antwerp to-day with a large cargo, including 2,000 barrels of Flour, 30,000 bushels of rye, and 872 bales of cotton.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—Arr. steam-ships Huntsville and San Jacinto, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ships Leo, for New-York; Oriental, for Boston; bark Argo, for Liverpool; schrs. W. L. Burroughs, for New-York; M. E. Femerick.

Cld. steam-ship Somerset, for Providence; ship Lake Erie and bark Sara, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 24.—Arr. brigs J. W. Spencer, Pascagoula, via Tarpaulin Cove 22d inst., for Boston; Mattie B. Russell, Matanzas 13 ds., of and for Portland; schrs. Alice M. Allen, and Emma W. Day, New-York, for Boston; John H. Hall, Philadelphia, for do.; George B. Ferguson, Hoboken, for do.; Maud Barbour, Jacksonville 6 ds., for do.; E. and L. Cordery, Baltimore, for do.; Edward Allero, (Br.,) Salt Key via Nassau, for do.; Emma F. Lewis, Virginia, for do.; John D. Griffen, New-York, for Saugus; Florence Mays, do., for Portsmouth; C. B. Manning, Elizabethport, for do.; George S. Boutwell, Hoboken, for Beverly; William Mason, do., for Portland; Nathan Cleaves, Virginia, for do.; Piscataqua, Elizabethport, for Gloucester; Merrill C. Hart, Chopland River, for Bath; Ann E. Carll, Balto, for Boston. Passed by, schrs. Katie G. Robinson, Balto, for Boston; Delia Hodgkins, Virginia, for Portland. In Tarpaulin Cove, Charles C. Warren, Fortune Bay, for New-York. Returned, brigs Evangeline, (Br.,) and La Cayenne, (Br.,); schr. Grace Davis. Sld., schr. Daniel Pierson, Amelia Cobb, and Advance, (Br.) Wind N. W. to N. N. E.; cloudy.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.—Arr. schrs. Zeta Psi, Jacksonville 7 ds., for Boston; John D. Williams, Port Johnson, for do.; Mabel Staples, Philadelphia, for do.; J. G. Curtis and Kit Caison, Virginia, for do.; Addie Murphie, Elizabethport, for do.; Grace Cushing, do., for Portland; E. A. Higgins, Virginia, for do.; Fawn, Boston, for Baltimore; Mary Riley, do., for New-York; Astie Garwood, do., for Richmond; Emma D. Phinney, do., for Georgetown. Sld. schrs. Nathan Cleaves and Emma H. Lewis. 9 A. M.—Wind N. E., cloudy.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Columbus, of the New-York and Havana Direct Mail Line, which arr. yesterday, (25th,) has on board the largest cargo ever brought to this port from Havana by any steam vessel.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The steam-ship City of New-York, from New-York, arr. here yesterday afternoon.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Sld. for the United States, Frigate Bird, Albion, Columbia, Enrica Merello, Carl Gustav, Chillingham, Agnes, Gerhard, Grace E. Cann, New-York, and Dagmar.

Arr. out from the United States on the 23d inst., Barham, Nellie T. Guest, Kong Oscar, Kendrick Fish, Nancy M., and Alfred.

Arr. out from the United States on the 24th inst., Antonio, Regina, Delcia, Willie Rickmurs, Doris Gerdes, Winona, Knight Companion, Astria, William Fisher, Paliti, Kammer D. Von Flotow, Bascq, Belmost, Conway, Berkshire, and Alvington.

Arr. out from the United States on the 25th inst., City of Montreal, Louise, Wilhelmina, Kaffirland, Dartmouth, Macassar, Hercules, Ravenscrag, Mindet, and Eaton Hall.

Also arr. out from the United States, Abby Bacon, Lavinia, Emma Armonia, Christoforo Colombo.

Also arr. out on the 24th inst., Northern Chief and Corea.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Lochead, from New-York Feb. 14, for Liverpool, arr. here at 1 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 25.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York Feb. 14, for Bremen, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day, and proceeded.

BREMEN, Feb. 25.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship America, Capt. Bussina, from New-York Feb. 11, arr. here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Gibson, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

The Old Reliable

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

The Great Family Medicine,

For all diseases of the KIDNEYS and kindred organs.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

For the cure of Dropsy, Diabetes, Gravel, and all obscure diseases.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

For Premature Decay, Loss of Vigor, and all disorders of the Urinary Organs.

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Look out for Counterfeits and Imitations.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

The great Diuretic.

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None genuine unless stamped on each bottle H. T. HELMBOLD.

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Imparts brisk and energetic feelings.

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JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Sold by all druggists.

Borden's Extract of Beef

Medal and Diploma, American Institute Fair, 1872.
Medal and Diploma, Kings County Industrial Fair, 1873.

This extract makes a most delicious soup, which retains all the fine flavor of the meat and costs less than one-half that made from butcher's meat. It is entirely free from burnt taste or smell and possesses the great advantage of being made directly into soup at a moment's notice.

Invaluable in the sick-room and costs much less than any other Beef Extract.

Put up in four-ounce or eight-ounce cans. For sale by grocers and druggists generally, and at office of the Company. For particulars send for circular to

BORDEN MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY,
Nos. 60, 62, and 64 Park place, New-York.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person.
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